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From the New York Sun.

THE NEW YEAR.

With gold of joys and with iron of sorrows,
Freighted and filled, shall the New Year glide
Through storm and sunshine to new to-morrows,
And unknown havens o'er Time's fierce tide.
The bells for the dead Old Year are knelling,
But we drown them all in our lusty cheer,
As the sails in the winds of our hope are swelling—
Happy New Year!

Oh, the breeze was blithe, and golden-hearted
Where the old, sweet days on the Old Years's deck.
But her sails were torn and her timbers parted,
And slow she drifted and sank a wreck:
And many were saved, and many went under,
And shall feel no more life's kindly breeze,
Nor wake again till the awful thunder
Of judgment thrills through the swaying seas.

With prayer for the dead and with glad thanksgiving
For those who weathered the heavy gale—
Oh, with tears for the dead and thanks for the living,
Over the dread wide waste again we sail;
Though waves seethe white, and though skies be colder,
May our hands and hearts be stout and fast;
And Love, grown younger as we grow older,
Be our Captain true till the voyage be past.

Shall we ride at anchor in sunny harbors,
Or be swept in darkness to desolate lands?
Or, spent with toil, in enchanted arbors
Shall we rest on lotus-flowery strands?
Away, for the flushing dawn is waking
And she feels on her cheek the free winds's breath;
Cheerily, though none knows the course we are taking
Who shall land, or who sink in the gulfs of death.

Pilot of souls! though the broad earth be riven
With grievous lightnings, though our New Year bark
Be scattered by storms and by wild winds driven,
Steer those we love by thine own sea mark!
Master of Life, whatsoe'er may befall us,
Save from the deep the true hearts we hold dear,
For whom we implore, though quick death shall call us,

A Happy New Year!

LITTLE MISS BROWN.

A Christmas Story.

BY MRS KATE UPSON CLARK.

That such a tiny creature as little Miss Brown, who was less than five feet tall, by several inches, and who was slender in proportion, could conduct a shop herself and make money at it from the very first was a standing surprise to everyone that knew her. Even her lame mother, who had supposed herself to have infinite faith in Miss Brown's capacity, was astonished as the days went by and and the modest business grew and grew until it became absolutely necessary, just before the second Christmas after Miss Brown had "set up" for herself, that that enterprising young woman should procure an assistant. It had been such a short time since Miss Brown had been earning eight dollars a week, as a saleswoman down town, that her mother could scarcely believe in this sudden prosperity, and she felt a little like checking her daughter in recklessness in getting some one to help her.

"But just think what lots of money I am making, mother!" little Miss Brown had said, in reply to her expostulations. "And people are leaving the store every day because there's nobody to wait on them when I'm busy."

So it had been decided that it was really best to get somebody, and a certain Miss Lorinthia Pritchett, about fifteen years old and commonly known as "Lorinthy," had been selected as probably the most available person.

She was accordingly interviewed at home, and, being the eldest of a large and impecunious family, considered herself very lucky in getting such a "chance." She was a pretty but somewhat vain-looking girl, with restless eyes and a "prompt" manner.

"I knew something nice was going to happen to me," averred Miss Lorinthia, suddenly, "for I dreamed about birds last night. When I dream about birds I always know that something nice is going to happen to me, don't you?"

Mrs. Brown's plain, pleasant little face assumed a very blank expression as she looked at this peculiar young person.

"N-no," she stammered, after a pause. "But," coming back to the subject in hand, "if you could step around this afternoon, I'd like it." Miss Brown spoke with some diffidence, for she was not used to having people subject to her orders. "You could learn a good deal, too," she added, "for Friday's a quiet day, and to-morrow there'll be a rush."

Miss Lorinthia ahemmed and blushed a little.

"I might *come around* for a little while," she said at last, "but, seeing it's Friday, I'd rather not really begin work. I don't ever begin anything on Friday, is's such an unlucky day, you know."

"Oh," said little Miss Brown, again blankly, for, so circumscribed had been her experience that she didn't know there were really sensible people in the world who entertained such extraordinary ideas as these. "Very well, I'd like to have you run down then for a little while this afternoon, and begin work to-morrow morning," and she went off, very uncertain as to whether Miss Lorinthia would not develop some new scruple, which might even prevent her "coming around" that afternoon, or, perhaps, be severe enough to extend even to Saturday.

About three o'clock of that same day, however, Miss Lorinthia put in an appearance at the little soop. She was very much "fixed up" and looked extremely imposing to quiet Miss Brown, who was a foot shorter than her new "saleslady," and considerably smaller in every external dimension.

"Sit down, Lorinthy," she said, kindly, as that young woman entered and stood composedly before the door. "There's an arm-chair by the stove," and then she turned to her customers again, for she was very busy.

Among the crowd that flitted constantly in and out of the shop, a benevolent looking old gentleman, with the traditional gold-headed cane which all such old gentleman carry, in his hand, had come in, and stood regarding, with a look of quiet amusement, the half-dozen customers and the ambitious efforts of little Miss Brown to appraise and measure off and make change for the whole company all at once.

Suddenly a new expression came over his face. He stepped to the door, which he held firmly, while he held firmly, while he managed to signal to a policeman on the opposite side of the street, in the meantime keeping his eye closely upon a particular woman, who was making her way toward the door. She led by the hand a sharp-faced, ugly-looking boy, who, though small, might have been, perhaps, nine or ten years old.

"Too late, ma'am," said the old gentleman, in a low voice, laying his hand heavily upon the woman's shoulder, just as she was about lifting the latch. "You're found out."

At that moment the policeman entered, and at the old gentleman's suggestion, raised the woman's shawl, disclosing various laces and handkerchiefs which she had evidently stolen and concealed underneath.

A crowd began to gather from the outside, attracted by the loud and angry talking of the woman, and the screeching of the small boy, who kept shaking his fist at Miss Brown and saying, menacingly, "I'll pay you off! I'll pay you off!"

For a few moments there was a great confusion, and when the fainting ladies had been "brought to," and quiet had been restored, the kind old gentleman had hopelessly disappeared.

Miss Brown tried hard to find out who he was, and whither he had gone, but though her heart was running over with gratitude to him, which she longed to express, she could not so much as learn his name.

Lorinthy proved an apt pupil, and by a week more had learned very well the ways of trade, and the prices of things. This was very fortunate, for Miss Brown was overrun with custom. She was, indeed, feeling very complacent at the progress she was making, when Lorinthy came in one morning, and, figuratively speaking, poured cold water over her.

"Somethin' very queer's going to happen to-day, I know," she said, dismally. "I saw the new moon over my left shoulder when I went home last night, and I dreamed about snakes, and this morning I put on my stocking wrong side out. One sign I shouldn't mind so much, but coming all together so, I'm worried to death. I'm pretty sure we're going to have another robbery or something."

"Don't cross bridges until you come to them," said Mrs. Brown, seeing that her daughter looked a little alarmed on hearing these unpleasant prognostications. "I've often known worse 'signs,' as you call them, than those to come together and everything go right after all."

"*I* never did," returned Lorinthy, decidedly "I know something awful's going to happen to us," for Lorinthy had honestly attached herself to her employers, and felt that her "luck" and theirs were identical.

Dear, sensible little Miss Brown was ashamed to think that Lorinthy's foolish words weighed with her an atom; but, they did, for she had been overworking, and it is easy for tired people to get blue, and to think that some evil is impending. All went well, however, and Miss Brown felt decidedly pleased when she bade Lorinthy good-night, and made her acknowledge that her signs and visions had not "come true."

After her mother had gone to sleep, and the shop was closed for the night, Miss Brown seated herself for a little thinking-time before she should go to bed. The "base-burner" at the end of the small shop gave forth a cheerful light, and Miss Brown felt very comfortable and happy as she basked in its glow.

She was roused from her pleasant reverie by a sudden rustling, crackling sound which almost made her heart stop beating. Then hoarse voices began to shriek "Fire! Fire!"

She opened her parlor door and saw horrible, tiny red flames curling around the tops of the curtains, while all outside was a lurid red, and a wavering, rattling roar seemed to come from her little kitchen and woodshed.

She was gazing breathlessly at the window, when, like a flash, appeared to her a small impish face, pressed close against the pane. As her eyes lighted upon its vicious little features, they distended in a revengeful, triumphant grin, and a boy darted off through the redness and smoke screaming, hatefully, "I told you I'd pay you off!" Even in her terrible haste and fright, Miss Brown wondered where she had seen that face and heard that voice before, but in her bewilderment she could not tell.

Then the poor little woman roused her lame mother, and they grasped the few articles that lay nearest them and fled for dear life and the next morning Miss Brown's neat shop was only a pile of charred embers, and its brave little owner realized that she must begin life all over again.

It was hard, but for the sake of her mother and in a spirit of patient resignation, which was a part of Miss Brown's genuine but unobtrusive religion, she kept up courage.

"Never mind, mother," she said, cheerily, "we have kind neighbors, who will take care of us for a few days and supply us with such things as we need at once. We are out of debt, and there's a little insurance money, and I can get back my old place down town. I know God will take care of us."

So little Miss Brown, managing cleverly to conceal the quiet tears which would keep rolling down her cheeks, started right off after dinner to see about getting back her old place."

"We'll have a merry Christmas yet, mother dear," she whispered, as she kissed the poor, distressed lady good-bye.

She had walked but a little way when she met Lorinthy.

"Well," said that young woman, with an air of mournful elation, "I guess you won't despise my signs any more, will you?"

Little Miss Brown turned very pale.

"Of course, Lorinthy," she said, disregarding entirely the characteristic greeting of that young Cassandra, "of course, as my capital is all gone, I cannot go into business again at once, but I shall go back down town to be a saleswoman where I used to be. I hope you will find—"

"Excuse me, ma'am," said an awkward, shabby looking young man, touching Miss Brown's elbow at just that moment, "but isn't your name Miss Brown?"

Miss Brown opened her eyes very wide and admitted that it was.

"Here's a letter for you," continued the shabby young man. "He's got a little spell of the gout on him now, so he could not come to see you himself, but he says this'll explain everything, and he wants you to come and see him."

"He! Who?" gasped little Miss Brown, feebly breaking the seal of the letter, which the young man had handed her.

"Old Mr. Jones, boards to our house, stranger here. He says you're his relation and he feels bad about that fire. He's been to England mostly, he says."

Lorinthy's restless bright eyes flashed with a new idea.

"The old gentleman with the gold headed cane!" she cried, in a tone of inspiration, and involuntarily peering over Miss Brown's shoulder at the letter which she was tremulously unfolding. "That's why—oh, I understand it all now!" And Lorinthy winked and blinked and pursed up her mouth, and looked immensely wise and important.

"My dear," ran the letter, in an old man's slow and precise chirography, "your mother will perhaps remember something of her Uncle Edward Jones, who went to England thirty years ago. I have grown rich but I have never married, and have come home to find that my family friends are all gone but herself, and that she has forgotten my face. I have witnessed, unknown to you, but with a great deal of pride and pleasure, something of your honest struggle for independence, but have been waiting to reveal myself to you, thinking that I would reserve the surprise for the Christmas-tide Hearing of your misfortune, however, I feel that, though I am disabled for a few days from coming to you in person, I must send this letter, and beg you to come to me. Instead of going into any sort of commercial business again, in spite of your evident talent for it, I am going to ask you to take up the new occupation of caring solely for your mother and myself, in a new house which I have just purchased, and which, when it is furnished, I shall beg to present to you as a Christmas gift. But come and see me and we will talk it all over. With the best love of your great uncle,

EDWARD JONES."

One day Lorinthy went to see little Miss Brown and her mother in their beautiful new home, where the plucky little woman keeps busy a'l day long in caring, as her kind old friend had suggested, for himself and her mother, and in carrying on ample but unostentatious charities.

"Splendid, ain't it?" said Lorinthy, staring at the piano and the soft carpet and curtains and easy chairs, "just perfectly splendid!"

"We are very happy," said little Miss Brown, simply. "My uncle is troubled a good deal with his gout, and my mother, I suppose, will never be perfectly well, but they seem to be very comfortable and contented."

"Ye-es."

Lorinthy looked as though she did not consider these matters of much consequence, beside the marks of domestic felicity which were so plainly visible in this charming home.

"But—lemme see," she continued, "what was I going to say?—oh, yes—I was going to say that that same night, the night before the fire, you know—I've been thinking it over and it's come to me that just after I dreamed about snakes, I dreamed about birds! So you see," triumphantly, "that I was right after, all!"

If little Miss Brown had been nervous and tired, she would have been very much out of patience with Lorinthy, but as it was she only laughed.

"O Lorinthy!" she said, sobering herself, "I wish you would give up believing in such nonsense. What difference can it possibly make with what comes to pass in the providence of God, if the moon is seen by any particular person from one point or another, or whether *you* or I dream of snakes or birds or elephants?"

"Oh, it does make a difference," persisted Lorinthy.

"I wish I could convince you that it doesn't," urged conscientious little Miss Brown, who couldn't bear to give Lorinthy up to her idols. "You must read your Bible more, Lorinthy, read what is said about the 'generation that seeketh after a sign.'"

But, when Lorinthy went out Miss Brown saw her stoop to pick up a pin from the sidewalk, and she knew very well the exact direction in which that pin pointed had been marked by that young person's observant eye, and a prediction made accordingly.

"I wish," said little Miss Brown to herself, "that Lorinthy would put down on a piece of paper all these 'signs' as they occur, and she would find out by watching how very seldom they 'come true.'"

But she knew that the Lorinthy Pritchetts don't do that way, and even in the joy of her new life—her Christmas present—little Miss Brown, out of the goodness of her heart, heaved a sigh for Lorinthy's superstitious stubbornness.—*Congregationalist.*

IMPORTED OSTRICHES.—At the corner of Royal and Montegue streets is the sign upon a high board fence, "African Ostrich Kraal." In a small space were twenty-three huge birds, who came trooping toward the reporter with seemingly as much curiosity as that individual possessed. Mr. L. J. Selfridge, who has this caravan in charge, appeared and explained that this was no show, but a business enterprise; that these birds were imported for breeding purposes; that they were brought to the city some days since on board the Italian bark Josip, and some or all of them would soon be shipped to California, where the experiment was to be made as to whether American soil could not nourish the animals whose ever-fashionable and beautiful plumage bedecks American women.

Several Boston and Maine men, realizing the profit in ostrich farming, determined to make a trial in the United States, and were incorporated under the Maine laws as the American Ostrich Company. This company selected as its agent and superintendent Mr. E. J. Johnson, an energetic young man of great ability, whom it sent to South Africa to learn the business and import as many birds as he deemed sufficient. After making a careful study in Cape Colony for more than a year under the most successful and experienced ostrich farmers, Mr. Johnson purchased twenty-three of the finest birds that could be bought in South Africa. A vessel was chartered to land them in New Orleans, La., where they arrived Dec. 9, 1883, after a voyage of fifty-three days, sailing time. They were confined in the hold of the Italian bark Josip for sixty-five days, owing to a delay caused by the Captain in putting back into Cape Town after leaving for the purpose of landing two stowaways.

The birds were placed in padded stalls, 3½ x 4½ feet and 5 feet high, and arranged in the hold of the ship as houses are in a city. During pleasant weather the birds were exercised four at a time in the streets thus formed, which, no doubt, accounts for their present splendid condition. All the birds arrived here alive and in good condition.

The birds imported by the American Ostrich Company are the first direct importation from South Africa. They are all breeders, and the object is to raise chicks for sale and for feathers.

The Company expect to realize 50 per cent. profit.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The increase of insanity is not confined to this country. In 1868 the number of lunatics reported in France was 34,000, to-day it is nearly 60,000. It should be remembered, however, that that such statistics presumably become more accurate and complete every year, and moreover that many a person is now pronounced insane who would have been considered merely eccentric fifteen years ago. There are 103 lunatic asylums in France, of which 61 are public and 42 private.

JEWISH COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE.

Few ventures of modern times are of more general interest than the proposed resettlement of Palestine by Jewish agriculturists. The confessed failure of most of the efforts hitherto made seems, to a writer in *Blackwood*, to be attributable chiefly to a want of discipline among the Jews. The colony of Summarin, especially, is a notable instance of an unnecessary waste of funds, all of which have been subscribed by Jews themselves, owing to mismanagement on the part of the Central Organizing Committee, and a want of harmony on the part of the colonists. Upward of 200,000f. have already been spent on this colony, which has in it every element of success, and upon which the colonists have been working indefatigably; but a far greater number of families have been sent out than the amount of land purchased could support, and the money has been spent so injudiciously that the colonists must undergo privations before they have sold their first crop, which might have been avoided; and, indeed, unless some charitable persons will come forward to purchase more land for the surplus families—and a good tract may be bought in the neighborhood, it is difficult to see how the means of subsistence are to be provided. But this fact does not prove either the insecurity of the country or the agricultural incapacity of the colonists. It only proves that ignorance and organizing incapacity on the part of the Committee in Europe, the opposition of the Government and officials, and the absence of any sympathizing protection and support on the part of co-religionists in the West, who might have afforded it, have formed a combination of adverse circumstances against which the colonists, in the absence of any leading, directing spirit, were unable successfully to struggle. The experience of the colony near Safed tells a very different tale, and bids fair to afford an illustration of the fact that in spite of all difficulties with which they have had to contend, the problem of Jewish colonization in Palestine is by no means insoluble, and that it needs only a wise and skillful direction, a firm hand, and the necessary protection against injustice and the infraction of treaty rights by the Turkish Government, to insure success.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Mr. D. R. Locke, who has been looking into prohibition in Maine, dives into history back to the time when Portland had a population of 30,000 and 400 liquor saloons, and Neal Dow was Mayor. He had made a fortune as a tanner, and was bent on ridding Maine of the rule of rum. He went to Augusta and fought through his famous Maine Liquor law. Then as Mayor of Portland he published his proclamation. The liquor dealers laughed at him. A law so sweeping in its provisions could never be enforced in Maine, and they did not propose to pay any attention to it. They went right along buying and selling, just the same as though there had been [illegible] its enforcement.

The date fixed for the removal of the liquor arrived, and found the business in the same condition as when the proclamation was issued. They did not believe that he dared to attempt the execution of the law. They did not know the man. Promptly at the time he moved, not upon the small and obscure doggeries, but upon the largest and most influential concern of the city, a vast wholesale grocery and liquor house. It must be understood that at that time groceries and liquor were inseparable. The wholesale grocery houses were also liquor houses, and 90 per cent. of their trade and by far the most profitable end of it was liquor. He deliberately seized their entire stock of liquors, and, under the law, burst in the heads of the barrels, and emptied them all into the gutter. That gutter never carried away so costly a flood, or one that wrought more good for the people. It was never before so useful a gutter. It had been built to carry to the great purifier, the sea, the filth of the city. It carried more death to the harbor that morning than it ever had before. It was a good one for Portland, and a very bad one for the fish.

The trade was astonished at this bold action. Another and other of the great houses were attacked, and in all cases with the same result. And when the leviathans were exhausted the minnows were gobbled up. He moved upon the small bars and the small groceries, just the same as he had upon the great ones, and in a week he had shown the liquor dealers that there was vitality in the law, and that it could be executed.

TEMPERAECE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. H. B. Robinson, at the British Association, has been urging, from the experience of life assurance offices, the value of abstinence from strong drinks as a means of prolonging human life and reducing the premiums for life insurance. He says:

"There were several mutual life assurance societies which kept quite separate the statistics of the lives of the general section of those persons who abstained from strong drinks. At present many difficulties presented themselves in the inquiry, which would no doubt be eliminated in future years. The most valuable facts were furnished by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, showing that in seventeen years the claims in the temperance section were only a little over 70 per cent. of the expectancy, while in the general section they were but slightly below the expectancy. The experience of the Whittington Life Assurance Company was not yet enough to form any exact opinion upon, but the company said that 'teetotalism seems to be favorable to longevity." The Sceptre Life Association stated that during the eighteen years of their history ended in 1882 they had 116 deaths in their temperance section against 270 expected deaths, and in 1883 the same disproportion prevailed, as they had had 51 deaths, and only 7 of them were the lives of abstainers, whereas to be equal with non-abstainers there should have been 19. In the Emperor Life Assurance office lives in the temperance branch were assured at a less rate than moderate drinkers. In some accidental offices the assumed superior lives of abstainers was recognized by a charge of 20 per cent. less to teetotalers than to moderate drinkers.

There is a sweet pleasure in contemplation, and when a man hath run through a set of vanities in the declension of his age, he knows not what to do with himself if he cannot think.—*Blount.*

WHY HE WAS A THIEF.

A prominent citizen of one of our large cities, on leaving his house one morning a short time ago, found thrust under the door a pamphlet containing the first three chapters of an illustrated romance, entitled "The Doom of the Betrayer." There was a picture on the cover of the pamphlet of a woman with hair streaming, and two or three dead bodies lying around.

"Ha!" she shrieked. "It is done! The avenger is satisfied!! The command of the Mystic Three has been obeyed!!!"

Without concerning himself as to the Mystic Three, Mr. Blank determined to find out something about the author, publisher and readers of this production, of which it was asserted twenty million copies had been sold during the year.

The information was easily obtained. The writer he found to be a middle-aged man who had served out a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, and had taken up the business of writing this class of stories as being more remunerative than stealing, and quite as congenial to his tastes. He was a bloated drunkard, whose every sentence was garnished with oaths and obscene jokes.

The publishers were sharp, unscrupulous business men, who from the sale of this and like publications, had amassed fortunes. They lived in luxurious dwellings in a fashionable quarter; their printing house covered half a square. The circulation of these books, cheaply bound and sold for only a trifle, was enormous, though fortunately it did not reach the millions claimed for it.

The first purchaser of these dime novels that Mr. Blank found, was his own office-boy, who had been an eager reader of them for two years. He was the only son of an honest fellow employed as janitor in the establishment.

Old Jack and his wife had but one hope and interest in the world—their boy. They had saved and pinched from their scanty earnings to keep him at school, and to clothe him better than themselves. Mr. Blank from regard for his parents, had taken the boy into his office, and had given him every opportunity to rise.

"I'll see you a gentleman before I die," his old father said to him, with glistening eyes.

But the boy gained other notions of life from the books which he read. He robbed his employer the very week after the later found the novel at his door, and escaped to enter a gambling-house in the West. Mr. Blank had found the cause and the effect.

There is a large class of people whose hopes for their children are as high as were poor Jack's. Do they know what literature their children read at recess, or between working hours? They forbid them to drink liquor, yet allow them to take fiery poison into their minds and souls, which will start every latent vice into vigorous growth.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Suez Canal [illegible] monly supposed to be. The shortening of the transit between Europe and the far East is multiplying the interchange of goods in a marvelous manner. In 1870 700,000 tons of shipping passed through the Canal; in 1882 the tonnage had increased to 5,000,000, or more than 700 per cent. in 12 years. This increase represents partly trade that used to go around the Cape of Good Hope; but the immense increase may be regarded as almost entirely new trade—trade that would not exist without the Canal. And whereas at first the Canal seemed scarcely wanted, now it is so crowded that a new one has been projected. People do not exchange goods for fun; the increase of trade represents an increase of benefits. And as yet this harvest has scarcely begun. If there be proper facilities, 5,000,000 will become 100,000,000 in another dozen years. It is notable that England's share in this Canal tonnage is now 80 per cent. She has four times as much interest in it as all the rest of mankind, taking only her trade through it as a measure. When we consider, besides, that the Canal has become the highroad to India, and even to Australia, we need not wonder that sensible people in England want to keep Egypt. Mr. Charles Waring, from whose article in the *Fortnightly Review* we obtain our figures, calls attention to the fact the high tolls (about $2.50 per ton) are prohibitive of many kinds of Eastern products. American wheat, for example, is protected by the Canal to an amount fully equal to the freights from New York to Liverpool. A free, capacious Canal at Suez might produce remarkable commercial changes.

For several years the general post office in London has sent copies of a handsome Christmas card to all the principal post offices in the world, from many of which it receives in exchange a similar greeting. In whatever manner this kindly custom began, it has now become one of the pleasantest features of the season in postal circles; and some of the most elaborate cards hail from the remotest points. The London *Telegraph* says: "When Fiji first received the London card it grew quite rapturous, and sent back a long and eloquent letter of thanks, together with the postmaster's photograph. Next year it outdid itself by forwarding a water color drawing of Fijian scenery. Several other postal stations have sent water color or pen and ink drawings of varying degrees of originality. The London officials, however, take care to maintain their superiority in the matter of art."

The late Dean Stanley is said to have rarely made a gesture while preaching, a fact which probably gave rise to the following amusing anecdote: One day, after morning service, he asked his wife if she had noticed the intensity with which the congregation had gazed upon him during the sermon. "How could they help it, my dear," said Lady Augusta, "when one of your gloves was on the top of your head the whole time?" The Dean, having taken off his hat before entering the pulpit, the glove lying therin had fallen on his head, and, as he stood quite still while preaching, there it remained.

☞ "Why, what are you putting that on my feet for," asked a man with a heavy cold. "Why, to draw the cold out of your head," answered the considerate nurse. "The deuce you say, I would rather have it stay where it is than be drawn the whole length of my body." At any rate there is a more pleasant method than that, go and get me a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

From the Boston Advertiser.

THE AULD KIRKYARD.

Nae dreams disturb their sleep
In the auld kirk yard;
They hear nae kindred weep,
In the auld kirkyard.
The sire with silver hair,
The mother's heart of care.
The young, the gay, the fair
Crowd the auld kirkyard.

The heart's sad beatings cease,
In the auld kirkyard;
And aliens rest in peace
In the auld kirkyard.
Where ebbed dark floods of strife,
Dove-like hope, wi' promise rife,
Plants the broken branch o' life
In the auld kirkyard.

"IN THE SADDLE AGAIN."

Mr. Carlisle and the Democratic organs seem to be annoyed because the precise nature of his organization of House committees has been observed. This would lead to the belief that he expected to seat the South in the saddle without anybody knowing it. It has always been a misfortune for the Democratic party that the people persist in seeing more than they are expected to see. When the graybacks put on blue uniforms, the people detected the transformation. When the repudiators were carefully kept below hatches, still the piratical craft deceived no one. Masks hide nothing, even with an expert like Mr. Randall to put them on. How can it be expected that a frank and blunt man like Mr. Carlisle, by a few fine phrases of conservatism and moderation, can blind people to what he means to do?

Mr. Carlisle has no right to complain. He has not been blamed for putting the South into the saddle. The country sees that he could not have organized the House, as a Democratic House, in any other way. If he chose Democrats and men of experience to take leading places in the important committees, and thus to control legislation in the House, he was obliged to take Southern men mainly. Moreover, he would have been faithless to his own convictions, and to the convictions of those who elected him, if he had not selected such men as he has placed in charge of important committees. He [illegible] his supporters triumphed in caucus because they believed that protection ought to be cut out of the tariff. It would have been a wrong to himself and to them if a man of other views than those which Mr. Morrison represents had been chosen to frame a tariff. Mr. Carlisle showed by his votes in Congress that he believed the National banking system pernicious and dangerous. His supporters are those whose hostility has been expressed continually for years. Mr. Buckner represents them, because he declares in recent interviews that the National banking system "must go," and that Government issues of paper money should take the place of bank notes. The men who elected Mr. Carlisle also voted, after resumption had taken place, that it ought to be prevented, and they have consistently favored the cheapest kind of a dollar obtainable. Properly and naturally, Mr. Bland is selected to directed coinage matters, for he was the father of the unlimited silver bill.

The country does not blame Mr. Carlisle [illegible] majority or the people are hostile to these ideas, and therefore to him, however. He is not opposed because he lives in a Southern State, but because he is completely saturated with ideas and purposes which are essentially Southern, and are hostile to the industries and the commerce of the North. We can respect his convictions, as being sincere, even while we fight against them, provided he does not destroy confidence in his sincerity by persistent efforts to deceive people as to his purposes and beliefs. Of late he and his friends have been behaving as if they were ashamed of the convictions upon which they have acted, and intend still to act. There has been something very like a systematic effort to blind the people with pretty speeches, while preparing a raid against Northern industries. For that kind of behavior there is apt to be general contempt. Mr. Carlisle would do better to acknowledge like a man that he wants as Speaker the things for which he and his associates have voted as members. Then, if he does not succeed, he can at least retain self-respect, and the respect of others.

It is the misfortune of the South that its plain people have very little voice in political action. The same intolerant and despotic mastery which denies freedom of suffrage to colored Republicans, even at the cost of many murders and thefts and forgeries if necessary, also enables a few men in each district and State to "bulldose" the great majority of white voters. These people are not hostile to the principle of protection to home industry, but they are bullied into voting for men who are. The plain people of the South want solid banks and honest money, but they are driven to vote for politicians who want wild-cat State banks, with their own tools in Executive offices, and Legislatures to dispense the charters and define the powers. The trouble now, as before the war, is that public opinion at the South is not free; the votes of the people are not freely cast nor honestly returned. Otherwise "the South" would not be solid. In reality, whatever is for the permanent interests of the North is also for the good of the South. There would be a plenty of plenty of people to see and act upon this truth, if the Democratic party would cease to make the South solid with frauds or shot guns. Until there is freedom of opinion and of political action at the South, Northern men who have any regard for their own interests or the interests of the country do not wish to see "the South in the saddle again."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEATH.—It is the thought of death that is terrible, not death. Death is gentle, peaceful, painless; instead of bringing suffering, it brings an end of suffering. It is misery's cure. Where death is, agony is not. The processes of death are all friendly. The near aspect of death is gracious. There is a picture somewhere of a fearful face, livid and ghastly, which the beholder gazes on with horror, and would turn away from but for the hideous fascination that not only rivets his attention, but draws him closer to it. On approaching the picture the hideousness disappears, and when directly confronted it is no longer seen; the face is the face of an angel. It is a picture of death, and the object of the artist was to impress the idea that terror of death is an apprehension. Theodore Parker, whose observation of death was very large, has said he never saw a person, of any belief, condition, or experience, unwilling to die when the time came. Death is an ordinance of Nature, is directed by beneficent laws to beneficent ends. What must be is made welcome.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1884.

THE ART INTERCHANGE.

An illustrated household journal, with colored plates. Twenty-six numbers; 15 cents a copy. Issued fortnightly on Thursdays. The only art journal published oftener than once a month. Invaluable for home decoration. The latest ideas in art from home and foreign sources.

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The ART INTERCHANGE is a thoroughly practical, intelligible, inexpensive art journal. It is devoted to decorative, household, and pictorial art, home art work, literary and art news, and questions and answers. It is handsomely illustrated with leading examples of art, besides giving full size working patterns of standard decorative designs, for the use of amateurs and professional art students, workers in ceramics, art needlework, and the kindred minor decorative arts.

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This newest art occupation receives ample attention, and the difficulties of individual workers in repousse are explained. Designs for borders, trays, tiles, candlesticks, paper tops, etc., are published regularly.

Instructions and suggestions are given in art needlework, painting [illegible] wood, china, and glass; wood carving, mural decoration, art furnishing, modeling, etching, drawn-work, sketching on linen, tapestry painting, etc.

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The Note and Query Department is open to all enquirers without charge. Here all difficulties are clearly explained and removed as they arise. The answers are prompt, authoritative, thorough, and impartial, and are considered invaluable by all who read them. They cover questions of building and artistic furnishing, all classes of decorative and industrial art work, and are useful not only to amateurs, but to teachers and schools. They are open also to literary questions and those relating to etiquette, and the information there published would be very difficult to obtain from any other source, and would in most cases involve some expense to the questioner, for a single example, the schemes of color decoration and artistic furnishing for rooms, published to meet individual wants, but of advantage to all subscribers. If supplied to enquirers, other [illegible].

Special illustrations are published when requested.

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A woman was made to look pretty, to be nice, and to love. A man is different. His mission is to be bold, manly, fearless; to conceive noble thoughts and execute great plans; and his nature scorns, detests the petty foolishness of gossip. Yet weak woman leads manly man around by the nose and does what she pleases with him—if she but knows how. And judging by ancient, modern, and current statistics, she knows how.

"No," said a deaf man, "I don't enjoy talking with A. I hear every word he says, but then, you know, he yells so that everybody finds out that I am hard of hearing. Now, B is a man in whose conversation I take great pleasure. I never hear a word he says, but it is quite flattering in him to talk so low, and it shows a kindly regard for another's infirmities. He never lets it appear that he so much as guesses that I am deaf."

When the high school girl went to Tidioute to spend a week at Thanksgiving she wrote a letter to Amy which nearly drove that young lady wild in the effort to ascertain her meaning. It began: "My visual organs were delighted to trace the inanimate lines of your chirography over the folioic surface." Amy is still quite sick.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin forces its way into that tender part of the soul, and dwelleth there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.—*Watts.*

FRIENDLY ADVICE TO SWEARERS.

Nobody cares for the swearing of an habitual swearer. His volleys of profanity have no terror in them. They mean nothing. It is the man who never swears who scares you out of your boots if once in a lifetime he does swear. So far as we can learn, Washington only swore once during all the eight years of the revolutionary war. But that one time counted. It turned back the tide of retreat, changed a rout into a victory, and made things hum. But the fellow who swears on all occasions, and swears hot and cold with the same mouth, the intellectual pauper who ekes out his barren supply of ideas with an abundant crop of profanity, whose conversation is a long chain of mill privileges and who talks as a beaver works, his swearing is weak, vapid, tiresome, disgusting. So, if you want to swear with any effect, be very seldom about it. Be exclusive in your profanity. If you can't get along without it, bring it out occasionally, like rare old family diamonds; don't keep it running six or eight hours a day, like the kitchen hydrant.

And—you won't be offended, but if you will observe closely, you will perceive that young men, boys, fledgelings of about your age, swear more than men. More frequently, more awkwardly; with less point and direction. A man becomes ashamed of it. It belongs to the cigarette and matinee period of life. It is a habit that flourishes in the bread and butter days, along somewhere between the high school and the college, and while the blue ribbon on the diploma is bright. It belongs to what *Puck* so aptly calls the "unsalted generation;" the fresh young men. So put it away, and put on manly things.

I know some good men, some of the best in the world, who will confound it, and even dog-gone it, and in New England even a deacon has been known, under a terrible strain, to "condemn." But as a rule, don't do it. Don't swear. It isn't an evidence of smartness or wordly wisdom. Any fool can swear. And a good many fools do. I, my son? Ah, if I could only gather up all the useless, uncalled for, ineffective swears I have dropped along the pathway of my life, I know I would remove stumbling blocks from many experienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, oh, what a hopeless fool you will be.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

The older you grow the less beautiful the world appears.

Men who have many friends are enemies of their own fortunes.

Censure is the tax which a man pays to the public for being eminent.—*Swift.*

When hatred is too keen it places us beneath those we hate.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

You have only to look in the faces of some men to see the vices in their hearts.

Do not for one repulse forego the purpose that you resolved to effect.—*Shakespeare.*

Nothing so exasperates some natures as to be first thwarted, and then severely let alone.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.—*Sydney Smith.*

The girls at Vassar are so thin this year that the name is about to be changed to Vassarlean.

An innate dignity and reserve is a true equal to brute violence.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great, because their associates are little.—*Johnson.*

Nothing so attracts attention as unusual effort to shun it, and nothing so piques curiosity as mystery and concealment.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—*Hume.*

To men addicted to delights, business is an interruption; to such as are cold to delights, business is an entertainment.—*Steele.*

Those who without knowing us, think or speak evil of us, do us no harm; it is not us they attack, but the phantom of their own imagination.

It is not easy to be a widow; one must resume all the modesty of girlhood, without being allowed to feign its ignorance.—*Madam de Girardin.*

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.—*Young.*

Mental pleasures never cloy. Unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

A man who cannot model a perfect statue may yet erect a lamp post, and place thereon a light which shall save many a wayfarer from stumbling.

"Beware," said Lavater, "of him who hates the laugh of a child." "I love God and little children," was the simple but sublime sentiment of Richter.—*Sigourney.*

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.—*Swift.*

A gentleman who imagined that he recognized a lady friend on Austin avenue advanced cordially and addressed her: "I beg your pardon," he said, "but isn't this Miss Greenleaf?" "No, sir," replied the lady, "my name is Redpath." "Ah, excuse me; I must be color blind. *Texas Siftings.*

The records of the Post Office Department show that Henry Beardesley, of North Lansing, N. Y., is the senior postmaster in the service. He has held his office since June, 1828, having served all of that time under his original commission. The bondsmen that he gave then have been dead for nearly forty years.

NO EAR FOR MUSIC.—There was a young man out in Arizona who once declined a pressing invitation to favor a select company with a song. "Oh, really, you must excuse me," said he, "I tell you I can't sing. I don't come of a singing family. Why, there was my old father, he used to try Old Hundred, but he had so little ear for music that he never got more than Ninety out of the tune."

A Boston man succeeded the other day in holding a correspondence with a wild son of Erin who made use of the telephone in the office of the firm where he was employee. All the time he kept one eye intently fixed on the receiver and at times became wildly excited and doubled up his fist, especially once when the man disputed with him. "Shure, and ef he had repated it," said Pat, as he came away, "I wud a knocked the bull masheen down his lyin' throat!"—*Buffalo Express.*

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The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

☞No subscription continued after expiration of time paid for.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, 1884.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. To all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL FLIGHTS ON 1884.

The announcements of the way the new year came are somewhat varied, although the flavor of some of the notices of its arrival create the suspicion that something similar has been said before. "Another milestone has been reached, and we stand at the entrance of a new year," says one of our cotemporaries. Two ideas must have been struggling in the mind of the erudite editor as he penned those lines, for although either simile is good, having been used from time immemorial, yet taken together, we are forced to contemplate the wonderful spectacle of a figure rapidly hurrying forward, passing milestone after milestone over the pathway of Time, and at the same time standing still at the entrance of the goal. It won't do. All things are not possible, and a moving body cannot be at rest at the same moment. To our cotemporary who indulges in the hope that others can see as he sees, we extend our hearty compliments of the season, and trust that he will not, during this year, attempt to depict any more impossible feats

Another of our up-county cotemporaries mixes things up. In last Saturday's paper, its editor says:

"The old year is about to set, and the new about to rise. Soon the book of 1884 will be open before us, though a blank page with everything yet to be written in it."

We never heard of the year setting. Poets have described in glowing language the setting of the sun, the gorgeous tints that clothed the sky with vivid hue, the slanting rays that illuminated the rich foliage of autumnal forests or fearlessly peered into the dark crevices of mountain recesses; they have depicted in mellow colors the silvery sheen of the full faced moon as its lingering beams, ere it sank below the horizon, shot in yellow shafts o'er rippling waters of river and lake. Scientists have enquired into the power that firmly held an old setting hen, and induced her to spread herself over a nest of eggs, and remain contented there until the life-imparting heat from her body warmed into animate being the little chicks which she afterwards so tenderly gathered under her wings; but an account of the amazing spectacle of an old year about to set has never been given to the public by the pen of poet or philosopher, historian or scientist.

A setting year! If a year sets, so does a minute. If a minute, so must a second. The idea is a little beyond the grasp of lucid comprehension. And then the book ries multiply. The eye of man has never yet beheld a one-paged book. The brain of human has never yet conceived of a piece of paper having only one side to it, and we fear that many "setting years" will be followed by many "rising years" before one-paged blank books will come in vogue.

Of course our co-laborers mean well. They usually do. They begin the new year with lofty ambition. They want to excel their previous records as able writers. We wish to extend to them all the aid in our power, and in pointing out these few defects in style and composition we have purposely refrained from mentioning the names of the papers with which they are connected, thus showing that we have only been actuated by an honest endeavor to aid them in their praiseworthy attempts to meander through the fertile fields of imagination without crushing a rhetorical flower or bruising the protecting bark that encompasses the vitality of an existing fact, and our willingness to point out the crude and incongruous metaphors contained in the columns of their vastly entertaining and highly intellectual journals will, we are sure, be duly appreciated. May their subscription lists grow longer, and their advertising patronage increase, is the GAZETTE's New Year's greeting to them, as well as to all other worthy journalists in the land.

—Though the fact has not yet been officially announced, there seems to be no longer any room for doubt that Mr. Henry Villard's resignation of the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been placed in the hands of the directors. It is also stated that in order to meet his obligations he has been compelled to make an assignment covering his entire fortune, and that from being one of the great millionaires of New York, he has become a comparatively poor man. There is probably some exaggeration in this last report but however that may be, the conquering career of the railroad king has evidently sustained a check as sudden as it is serious, and that this reverse should have taken place within a few months of the day when the completion of the Northern Pacific road was celebrated with so much ceremony, and Mr. Villard was apparently at the very pinnacle of good fortune, is a striking example of the irony of fate. His career as book agent, journalist, lawyer, financier and railroad financier has been an extraordinary one.

—The Director of the Mint favors an even exchange of standard silver dollars for trade dollars. He believes most of the trade dollars have gone to the Chinese melting pot. He learns that one Philadelphia merchant has $125,000 in trade dollars which were taken at par. The total coinage of trade dollars has been about 35,000,000, of which it is believed that no more that $8,000,000 are in the United States.

—The newspapers of Buenos Ayres say that Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is seriously ill.

Special Correspondence for the Bucks County Gazette.

WESTERN RAMBLINGS.

LOS ANGELOS, CAL., Dec. 24, 1883.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Having concluded our ramblings in and around the great city of San Francisco, we wended our way to the wharf and aboard of the magnificent steam ferryboats that ply between the city and Oakland, we set out for the latter place, distant some eight miles. It was a lovely evening, and the smooth bay shone in glassy splendor. Oakland is to San Francisco, what Brooklyn is to New York. Many of the business men of San Francisco reside in Oakland, and owing to the intercommunication between the two cities the travel back and forth is surprisingly large. The western terminus of the Central and Southern Pacific R. R. is at Oakland. In passing up the bay one has a good view of Goat and Angel Islands on which are government garrisons. The great rivers, Sacremento and San Joaquin, empty into the bay, and steamers may be seen almost continually going up or coming down those highways of traffic. Oakland is a city of beauty and wealth, and full of promise; its prosperity has been most wonderful. In 1850, where the city is now located, oak groves, wild mustard and wild oats grew in abundance and the whole country bordering on the bay was a wild stock range under the rule of Spaniards. Two brothers by the name of Patton and a man by the name of Chase, were the first white men who established themselves on the bay on the site of Oakland. In 1860 it was a small village, in 1870 had a population of 1,200, and has now a population of 60,000, including her suburbs, and the prosperity of the city continues in a surprising manner. It is well laid out, streets wide and clean, water excellent, and claims to be the healthiest town in the State. The city has a combined length of 200 miles of open streets, being grand driveways, lined with either business blocks or imposing residences surrounded with beautiful lawns and evergreen trees, or beautiful parks, which the city takes special pride in keeping in fine order She has $6,000,000 invested in manufactories, giving employment to four thousand hands. The street car facilities of the city are excellent. Some fifteen free high school buildings, and about the same number of private institutions of learning, with one of the best universities in the Union. The city has about 30 churches, most of them of a grand appearance and of costly construction. The First Congregational church has an auditorium 90 feet square, and cost $80,000. The Gallindo Hotel is a fine structure, cost $100,000. The railroad depots are all that one could desire. The University of Cal., receives students from the age of sixteen up, tuition free. Male and female are granted like privileges in all the departments, including that of medicine. A visit along the shaded driveway to the fish ranch and to Piemmont Springs gives one pleasure, and is of much interest To take a bath in one of those establishment, fitted up on purpose at Alameda, a suburban town, is a pleasure not soon forgotten. Mills' Seminary in the foot hills is situated in a most charming place, seminary in the State. Taking all in all, one visiting Oakland at any season of the year, seems loath to leave the place where so much of interest, to the lover of the beautiful, is found, and the climate is so delightful.

Starting out from the grand depot, the iron horse takes the traveler rushing northward through fertile sections of country, and to all appearance near Mt. Diablo, which rears its summit 3,896 feet above the sea level. Wagon roads are constructed to its top, from whence one can have a grand panoramic view of the surrounding country, villages, cities, bays, rivers, and the blue waters of the Pacific may be seen afar off; with a glass one can distinctively see into the streets of San Francisco, discern the moving throngs of people, while to the north the beautiful valleys and streams stretch out in one grand picture of loveliness.

Arriving at Sacramento City, the capital of the State, nothing of special interest attracts the attention of the visitor other than the usual noise and confusion of hotel runners and hack drivers. From an elevated position one can have a fine view of the broad river and adjacent country. The bottoms along the river are very productive, and seem to increase in fertility with every overflow of the Sacramento river. Fruits of various kinds flourish well here, and the gardens are green all the year. The population of the city it some 25,000 to 30,000. There is not that same degree of hurry and bustle noticed at some other places in the State, however the city does a large amount of business in way of distributing supplies to many points tributary to it as a trade centre. As in most of the cities and towns in California, the heathen Chinese seem to take prominence in the line of ordinary servitude, and from what we can discover, the American born men and women of the period are perfectly willing they shall do it, while the men—a goodly number, at least—lounge about street corners, or in places of idle resort, while the women spin street yarns and patronize stalls where yellow covered literature abounds, but then such seems to be the inevitable destiny of nations, despite the yearnings for an embargo to be placed on emigration, and a higher standard of civilization be imposed upon the Anglo Saxon race.

Good churches abound in the city, and schools are well patronized.

From Sacramento to go to southern California, an angle of about sixty degrees must be made, and away we go over desert, plain and fertile valley.

"Lathrop, twenty minutes for dinner." Yes, and how glad to know there is another chance to satisfy a hungering after food; but alas! for human expectation. The waiters seem to be off duty, and the cooks out of season, but the man who looks after the pay is never out of place at an eating station on a railway line.

On speeds the train; a jolly crowd of passengers endeavor to make up in wit what they may have lost in disgust. Large tracts of farming lands, spread out miles and miles away, ever and anon attract attention as we speed on our way. Why so few farm houses and such a lonely appearing country? Men of magnificent possessions have grasped in their clutches these beautiful tracts of country. Large land holders are a serious drawback to any country. Good settlements and schools are impossible. As we pass along we notice in places as high as half a dozen outfits in the same field, marshalled out in line, putting in grain, each outfit consisting of one man managing eight horses hitched to a seeding machine. Those machines plough, sow, and put in the grain as they go. We also notice machines that, in harvesting, cut, thrash and sack the grain as they go. Truly, California is a big State, with large proportions and extensive variations, coupled with grand successes and immense failures: a combination of superlatives, up one side and the same down the other. A kind of go-as-you-please success or failure, as the case may be.

Talking of big things in California, brings to mind some big stories we heard some "old timers" get off not long since. "Speaking of big trees," said one, "puts me in mind of the time when I was taking a drove of cattle up north and had to cross the Calveras river, the river was so flush that it was difficult to cross, in hunting for a crossing I found where a large hollow tree had fallen across the river, through it I drove the cattle to the other side, on counting I found six missing, on going back into the tree I found them strayed into one of the limbs, I rode in and brought them out all right. "Just so," said the other, "I have seen numbers of trees up in the big tree country so tall that it takes two persons to see to the top, one has to commence looking where the other left off." But laying all jokes aside, Calvaras county has some wonderful big trees, of which our readers have no doubt often read.

Passing through Fresno and Tulare counties the region is more or less mountainous, the grade in places steep, tunnels frequent, and curves short. The run across the Mojava Desert was mountainous and uninviting, being one continuous waste of sandy, barren plain. But as is often said, the darkest hour is just before day, so here a dreary desert intervened before we emerged into this southern land of magnificent beauty, of which our next will tell about. J. S. F.

CHINA WANTS PEACE.

The London *Times* says it has the best authority for saying that China wants peace, and if France will return to her original policy in Tonquin and abstain from hostile action on the Red river, a pacific agreement is almost certain; that China will abate some of her first pretensions if France will show a conciliatory spirit; also that the government of China seeing that the countries well disposed towards her are desirous of a settlement of the question whether Tonquin is a Chinese dependency, is ready to recognize accomplished facts and to negotiate upon the basis of the *status quo*. But the establishment of this proposition involves the events of further warfare, and above all, understanding that Bac-Ninh must not be assailed. So much China is prepared to concede.

HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.—Alexander Brogden, a member of Parliament for Wednesbury, and an iron master, has failed. His liabilities are $3,750,000.

Henry Brogden, iron master, and formerly partner with Alexander Brogden, has also failed. His liabilities are $3,700,000.

John Faust Eisby, coal merchant at Bradford, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $500,000.

Samuel King Church, colliery proprietor, has failed. His liabilities are stated at $485,000.

—"According to the Rev. T. T. Munger," says the *Christian Leader*, the Order of Jesuits, or Society of Jesus, holds to two theological and three ecclesiastical positions—moral principle it holds none. The theological features are, the extermination of Protestantism and immediate and total obedience to the Pope. The ecclesiastical policies are, weakening the episcopal in favor of the papal authority; assertion of the Pope's most extravagant claims to secular government, and control of the Popes by the Order. Its platform of policies, joined with its methods, makes it as dangerous to free society as it is industrious and persistent."

—There has not as yet been a single declaration from Speaker Carlisle or Morrison, or Watterson, or Blackburn, or Buckner, or McDonald, that in any degree recognizes protection as a necessary incident of our revenue laws. When driven to the wall they dodge the issue by the loose declaration that the large amount of revenue we need must afford incidental protection, but they distinctly discard the policy of discrimination in favor of productive industry.—*Phila. Times.*

—Cardinal Manning has issued an order that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be founded in every Catholic school and that the manager of each school must be president and an abstainer. He has worked an extraordinary change among the Irish of Westminster, who, from being generally poor and thriftless, are now prosperous.

—"The new edition of 'Students' Songs,' comprising the twenty-first thousand, has just been published by Moses King, of Cambridge, Mass. This collection comprises over sixty of the jolly songs as now sung at all leading colleges in America. It has the full music for all the songs and airs. Compiled by Wm. H. Hills (Harvard, 1880). The price is only fifty cents."

—A Mr. Fox of Glasgow has invented an engine which he says will enable the largest steamer to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

BOSTON'S NEW SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Boston has put into operation the improved sewerage system, which has been some years in preparation, and which will take rank as one of the greatest engineering feats of the age The sewerage system of Paris has generally been supposed to be the most perfect in existence, but it is now admitted, even by French engineers, that the Boston enterprise must take the first rank.

The project was conceived several years ago by Mr. Joseph P. Davis, the then City Engineer. The primary object of the plan, in brief, was to intercept the the sewage of the city as it flows in the existing sewers and convey it to a point where it may be discharged with safety to the public health, and with the least injury to other interests. The intercepting sewers follow the marginal streets of the city as far as practicable, that the sewage may be intercepted near the outlets of the existing sewers. The main sewer carries the waste of the city first to Old Harbor Point, where it arrives forty-three feet below the high tide level. Four great engines, each with a capacity to raise 25,000,000 gallons forty-three feet in twenty-four hours, lift the sewage into the discharging sewer. The great flood is strained through filth cages, and flows for two and six-tenth miles into reservoirs at Moon Island. This discharging sewer is divided into three sections, known respectfully as the tank or deposit sewer, the tunnel under Dorchester Bay, and the large sewer from Squantum Neck to Moon Island. The deposit sewer is about 1,200 feet long, and is carried upon an embankment extending into the bay to the west shaft of the tunnel. Its elevation is such that sewage will flow from it to the reservoir by gravitation. The tunnel, with its west shaft, forms an inverted syphon, passing under the navigable waters of Dorchester Bay. Its horizontal length is about 6,970 feet, and the average depth of the shafts below mean high tide is 45 feet to the bottom of the tunnel. The siphon has first a vertical descent of about 150 feet, next a nearly horizontal stretch of about 6,070 feet, and lastly, a rising incline of one foot vertical to every six feet horizontal.

At Moon Island, where the sewage is discharged into deep water, there is a large reservoir covering several acres. It has four apartments, and will hold nearly 25,000,000 gallons. Its design is such that it can be conveniently enlarged at any time to double this capacity, to meet the needs of the city's increased growth

The London reservoirs are covered with brick arches and earth, but it is hoped and expected that it will not be necessary to cover this one. As a precaution, however, foundations for columns have been built, that a wooden covering may be put on if experience should prove that one is needed. A large number of gates are provided for admitting and discharging the sewage, which are to be opened by hydraulic pressure, as are those at the pumping station. The last link in the extensive chain of works is the outlet section, which contains four sewers so arranged as to connect with the outfall sewer in receiving the discharge from the reservoir and carrying it out to the tidal current at the end of Moon Island.

—The Paris correspondent of *Ashore or Afloat* reports an ingenious fraud by a lady who has evidently read the life of Theodore Hook. She called herself the Countess de Gerey, and took a handsome suite of rooms at Colombes, near Paris. Shortly after her arrival a grand piano arrived from one of the first makers in Rhotner. An ingenious maid, who appeared to be a confidential and valued servant of the Countess, confided to the neighbors that her mistress was a remarkably good musician, and was passionately fond of playing in part pieces, quartets, quintets, etc., thus accounting for the number of pianos which still continued to arrive, to the number of twenty; then, one by one they were quietly removed, but no one suspected fraud until one of the makers called for the amount due for hire, and discovered that the lady, her maid, and the twenty pianos had disappeared, leaving no trace behind.

—Joseph Browning of Deersville, Ohio, hearing his wife screaming down in the cow yard the other evening, rushed to her assistance and found her fighting a huge copperhead snake. She was tramping the ground at a fearful rate, and Mr. Browning found another big copperhead near her and he pursued it to kill it. It entered a hole in the ground. Mr. Browning at once procured shovels and began to dig for the reptile. He was soon rewarded for his labors, for he found a regular den of the serpents, and he had his hands full for quite a while killing them. He finally succeeded in annihilating the entire nest of copperheads, and on counting them he found there were 105 of the slimy reptiles lying dead around him. In addition, Mr. Browing destroyed some of the next year's crop of copperheads, for he captured in the den 36 eggs.

—Oyster canning is a growing industry in Apalachicola, Florida.

—In 1848 the Democrats were defeated on a square tariff issue. It was protective tariff against the revenue of 1840, and the Whigs won. In all the presidential campaigns from that year until 1880 the tariff cut no figure. The chief issues beginning with the canvass of 1852 were questions connected with slavery, war and reconstruction. The Democrats fought on a reform platform in 1876, and the tariff was scarcely mentioned, except in the platform. But in 1880 the tariff issue became prominent, and the anti-protection declaration of the Democratic party caused its defeat. Perhaps the party leaders may learn something from experience, and perhaps not. The idea of national protection to home industries was never so strong with the people as it is to-day.—*Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)*

BUSINESS LESSONS FOR 1884.

The business men who have taken an account of stock and closed their books for the past year in order to determine the degree of their business prosperity should turn their faces to the business of the new year with a little sober reflection on some business truths taught by the record of business failures for the year that is ended. The failures in the United States for the year were 9,184, with liabilities of nearly $173,000,000. The Canadian failures numbered 1,384, with liabilities of nearly 16,000. The failures number 1 for every 94 traders in the United States and 1 for every 48 traders in Canada. The average of liabilities to each failure is $18,000 in the United States and 11,000 in Canada.

This indicates the most disastrous business year since 1878, when, under the spur of an expiring bankrupt law, the failures numbered 10,478, with liabilities of $234,383,132. The amount of losses each year from 1873 up to 1878, except one, was greater than last year, while the losses during the years 1857 and 1861, when our population was many millions less than at present, were also much greater than last year. While the failures of last year were not numerous enough to be phenomenal or to mark a period of great financial disaster, they were much too frequent to indicate a healthy state of trade. An increase of thirty-six per cent. in the number of failures and upwards of $70,000,000 in the aggregate liabilities in a single year cannot be accounted for on the theory of the natural increase of business. The wise business man is he who studies these statistics of disaster, ascertains their causes and seeks to avoid them for himself. The chief causes apparent for the unfavorable record of last year were the shrinkage in the value of stocks of goods owing to overproduction among manufactures; the immense number of new traders going into business—the increase in this line during the past three years being much greater than during any former three years in the history of the country—and the insane tendency to speculation in subjects entirely outside of the legitimate business of the operators, such as oil, mining and railway stocks. There has been no stringency in the money market and no depression arising from short crops. the two conditions which usually cause the greatest business reverses. In view of these conditions the prudent business man will not speculate during the coming year, will carry no more stocks than the present exigencies of his trade demands and will not get nervous and slaughter prices because he happens to have a lot of inexperienced competitors, who are knocking the bottom out of things to secure some of his legitimate trade. Competition of this kind usually kills itself in a short time. Goods must be sold at a profit to allow anybody to prosper, and he who sells without a profit won't sell long. —*Philadelphia Times.*

—Mr. Millais is to paint a picture of Mr. Gladstone for his old college at Oxford.

☞It was a wise one that said: "Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually." That must be when he is honest enough to acknowledge the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the only sure cure for coughs and colds.

—Girard college will not hereafter lease any property to be used for barroom purposes. The receipts of the college for eleven months of this year reached $422,183.50. The institution is educating 1,098 orphan boys.

☞My wife used Dr. Graves' Heart relief from Heart Disease. I cheerfully recommend it.—J. B. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, Ill. $1 per bottle.

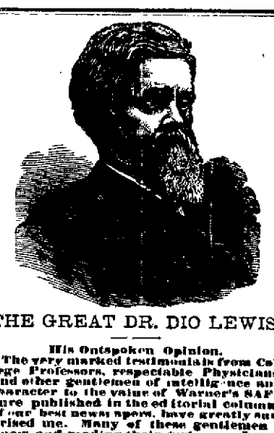
—A young child was taken to church in Quebec, Canada, on Thursday and when the parents and friends returned home the child was found dead in its wraps.

9

LADIES and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints will find without a rival Brown's Iron Bitters.

FARMINGTON, ILL.—Dr. M. T. Gamble says: "I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters in my practice and it gives satisfaction."

FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTAH TER.—Rev James McCarty says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of severe dyspepsia."



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was compelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will freely to add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one Kidney malady while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Dr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis



A SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD, AND A Positive Cure FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas. Pimples & Blotches, and is the best Remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured diseases of the Liver and Kidneys when all other remedies have failed.

DO not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else, but if he has not got it, and will not send for it, write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price

.....One to three bottles of Rheumatic Syrup will clear the system of Bile, and cure any case of Inflammatory or Acute Rheumatism, or Neuralgia.

.....Three to five bottles will cure Erysipelas in its worst form.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to Cure any case of Salt Rheum.

.....Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

.....From two to four months' use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years' standing.

If you have been a sufferer for years, and have used all the remedies you could hear of, with no avail, do not be discouraged, for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you.

Price, $1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00.

Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OF EVERY VARIETY,

FROM A

SMALL CARD

TO A

MAMMOTH

POSTER,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

CORNER RADCLIFFE and WALNUT STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Our Motto

NEAT! QUICK! CHEAP!

Send Along Your Orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

MILL STREET, - BRISTOL, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

COME AND SEE THE DISPLAY.

Our line of Useful Goods for Holiday Presents, and really the most sensible.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS from 60c. to $2 00 per yard, the lower grades for trimmings.
Elegant Guinet Silks at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
FINE WOOL SUITINGS, in great variety of qualities and colors, from 12½c. to $1.25 per yard.
LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS, as low as can be bought in the city.
Misses and Children's HAVELOCKS AND COATS, from 4 to 16 years.
COATING CLOTHS AND HEAVY PLUSHES, for Trimmings.
LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS AND JERSEYS.
GENTS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, from $1.50 to $5.00.
Gent's Fine Kid Gloves.
Gents' Dog Skin and Beaver Gloves.
Gents' Fur Top Kid and Buck Gloves.
Gents' Sheep Skin and Wool Gloves.
Large Assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves, in the Foster Hook and Mosquitare.
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Gloves, all shades, in the Mosquitare and Jerseys.
Misses and Children's Fur Top and Cashmere Gloves.
Ladies' Lace Ties and Fichus.

CHILDREN'S ZEPHYR GOODS.

Coats, Sacks, Caps, Leggings and Mitts.

FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Gents', Ladies', Misses and Children, in Scarlet, Scotch and White.

FANCY GOODS,

ESPECIALLY FOR OUR HODIDAY TRADE.

LEATHER GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Fine Pocket Books and Purses. Hand Bags and Satchels.
Ladies' Square Satchels, in Plush and Leather.
Gents' and Ladies' Dressing Cases. Work Boxes and Writing Desks.
Photograph Albums. Autograph Albums. Scrap Books.
Ink Stands and Match Safes. Whisk Holders and Fine Whisks.
Hair Brushes and Clothes Brushes.

FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Papetries, plain and fancy, from 10c. to $3.00 per box.
Gents' and Ladies' Hem-Stitched and Bordered Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, half-dozens.
Gents' Silk Pulse Warmers.
PANEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, gilt and plush.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN ABUNDANCE.

BOOKS, for adults. BOOKS, for young folks. BOOKS, for children.
A large assortment of Toy Books; Games and Spelling Blocks, for the children; Sleds, Rocking Horses and Express Wagons, for the boys; Chopped up Puzzles and Pictures; Tool Chests.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF FANCY GOODS,

FOR HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

Sofa Rugs, Door Mats, Sheep Skin Mats.
Embroidered Table Covers and Tidies. Lamp Shades and Mats
Lace Tidies, Splashes and Mats.
Hassocks, Slipper Boxes and Shoe Blacking Boxes.
Picture Frames, Plaques and Easels.

FINE TABLE WARE.

ROGERS' SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Cake Baskets, Castors and Napkin Rings. Fruit Knives and Nut Picks
Knives, Forks and Spoons. Table Cutlery in Rubber and Celluloid Handles
Porcelain China Tea Sets. Decorated Tea Sets. Decorated Chamber Sets'
Majolica Ware, in all its variety. Fine Glass Ware, Vases and Toilet Sets.
Children's Toy Tea Sets. Beautiful assortment of Lamps.
China Cups and Saucers, and Moustache Cups.
Children's Cups and Saucers, Knives and Spoons.
Children's Silver-Plated and China Mugs. Fancy Baskets and Wooden Ware.
All of which it will give us great pleasure to show.

FINE GROCERIES.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes, canned and bottled; Canned Peas, French Peas, Canned Corn, Canned Pumpkin, Canned Beans, Canned Asparagus, Canned Succotash, Canned Lima Beans.

CANNED FRUITS.

Table Peaches, Pie Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Cherries, Damson's, Green Gages Blue Plums, Strawberries, Pine Apple.

PRESERVES AND JELLIES,

Scotch Jams and Orange Marmalade; Fruit Butters.

GREEN FRUITS.

White Grapes, Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

DRIED FRUITS.

Evaporated Apples and Peaches, Dried Pears and Plums, French and Turkey Prunes, Valencia, Muscatel Layer and Seedless Raisins, Lemon Peel, Citron and Currants.

CANNED MEATS AND FISH.

Corned Beef, Lamb and Beef Tongues, Canned Chipped Beef, Plum Pudding, and Potted Meats, Lobster and Salmon, Soused Mackerel, Sardines.

RELISHES.

Crosse & Blackwell Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, North of England Sauce, Ketchups, pints and quarts; Salads and Oils.

COOKING EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES.

Fine Flour, by the barrel or bag; Hecker's Griddle Cake Flour, Hecker's Self Raising Buckwheat, Vermont Maple Syrup, Pure Sugar Syrups, Tumbler Jellies and Honey.

FINE SUGARS AND NEW CROP OF NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Poultry, fresh almost daily; Pure Cider, and White Wine Vinefiars; Fin York State Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese.

CALL AND SEE THE GOODS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, 1884.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York—Arrives 7:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 6:25 and 11:15 A. M., 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

Philadelphia—Arrives 7:00 and 8:45 A. M., and 6:00 and 7:30 P. M. Closes 6:45 and 10:15 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 P. M.

Doylestown, Newtown, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12:00 M.

Oxford Valley, Fallsington and Emilie—Arrives 11:00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

Hulmeville, Tullytown, Penn Valley and Morrisville—Arrives 4:00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M.

Trenton—Arrives 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 and 7:00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M., and 1:00 and 6:30 P. M.

Eastern—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

Broad Street Station—2 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 44, 7 23, 7 50, 8 10, 8 23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 46, 1 38, 3 05, 3 21, 4 11, 5 43, 7 06, 7 31, 9 47, 11 20 P. M. Sundays—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12 35, 5 24, 6 08, 7 15, 9 37 P. M.

For Kensington Station—6 53, 7 23, 8 23, 9 40 A. M., 12 56, 3 21, 4 11, 5 43, 7 31 P. M. Sundays 12 25 and 5 24 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

Broad Street Station—12 01, 6 06, 8 50, 7 35, 8 30, 10 00, 11 15 A. M., 12 01, 2 00, 3 25, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 30, 7 15, 8 00, 11 15 P. M. Sundays—12 01, 7 45, 8 30, 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6 00 and 8 00 P. M.

From Kensington Station—6 55, 7 45, 8 40, 10 40 A. M., 2 10, 3 20, 4 35, 5 45, 6 10 P. M. Sundays—8 40, 9 00 A. M. 2 45 P. M.

For Trenton.

1 04, 1 05, 7 30, 8 32, 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A. M., 12 48, 3 01, 4 19, 5 22, 5 36, 6 27, 6 42, 7 09, 7 81, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A. M., 3 00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From Trenton.

2 12, 7 56, 6 30, 7 00, 8 00, 9 25, 10 41 A. M., 12 35, 1 20, 2 49, 3 00, 3 50, 5 25, 6 52, 7 10, 9 18, 11 00 P. M. Sundays—2 22 A. M., 12 01, 5 00, 5 51, 9 18, 11 00 P. M.

For New York.

1 05, 7 30, 9 16, 11 56 A. M., 5 30, 6 43, 7 09, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—1 00, 9 16 A. M., 3 00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From New York.

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night. Sundays—10 00 A. M., 4 00 P. M.

—But few New Year's calls were made in Bristol last Tuesday.

—Work has not yet been commenced on the Jefferson avenue bridge.

—The Watch Meeting services at the Methodist Church were well attended.

—Rev. Dr. Knox preaches his farewell sermon at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—The A. M. E. Church held Watch Meeting services, which lasted well in the morning.

—Jesse Mears has purchased the residence of the late Mrs. Guerard, on Radcliffe street.

—The holiday festival of the Buckley street Mission school was held last Thursday evening.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' National Bank will be held on the 8th inst.

—The southern section of the Bucks County Medical Society met at Dr. Case's, Morrisville, yesterday afternoon.

—A sparring match, in which Philadelphia, Trenton and Bristol muscle were displayed, took place in Red Men's Hall on New Year's night.

—The Bristol post office will close at 8 o'clock p. m., except on Saturday evenings, when it will close at 8:30 p. m., on and [illegible] Sunday [illegible].

—The effective measures employed by the Trenton authorities to protect that city from the raids of tramps, has reduced the number of foot pads here.

—The comet is in the Northwest, and early in the evening is about half way between the horizon and the zenith. A good opera glass will show it easily.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bristol Improvement Company will be held at their office at Livingston mills, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 3½ o'clock.

—B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges in Bucks county, except Quakertown, and three lodges in Montgomery county.

—Mr. Walter R. Johnson, of Bensalem, and Mahlon H. Stout, Esq., of this place, will open a real estate office at Hulmeville. Mr. Stout will take up his residence in that borough in a few days.

—Thomas Shade, a resident of the Third ward, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was admitted to the Presbyterian Hospital on Sunday with his arm so badly crushed that amputation was rendered necessary. He met with the accident while coupling cars in West Philadelphia.

—At the annual meeting of the M. E. Sunday school held at the church on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Superintendent, J. Merrick Brown; Assistant Superintendent, H. G. Peters; Secretary, Elwood Rue; Librarian, W. R. Bradfield.

—The following officers of Bristol Division, No. 107, Sons of Temperance, were installed on Tuesday evening last:—Worthy Patriarch, T. B. Haines; Worthy Associate, Harry W. Hoot; Recording Scribe, Charles MacCorkle; Treasurer, Edward Barton; Financial Scribe, Anna H. Stradling; Chaplain, William Hoot; Conductor, Wesley Hoot; Inside Sentinel, Miss Celia Segrest; Outside Sentinel, Harry Sutch; Trustees, Jonathan Lovett, George J. Sheppard, William Hoot.

—Bristol Castle, No. 103, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, has elected the following officers:—Sir Knight Past Commander, Lewis T. Rodan; S. K. Commander, E. W. Minster; S. K. Vice Commander, W. H. Wright; S. K. First Lieutenant, Edward Nolan; S. K. Chief of Staff, Samuel B. Hibbs; S. K. Assistant Chief of Staff, E. Winders; S. K. Recording Secretary, Mahlon H. Stout; S. K. Assistant Recording Secretary, Dr. J. T. Stradling; S. K. Treasurer, William P. Bailey; S. K. Inside Guard, John Farrell; S. K. Outside Guard, P. O. Hutchins; S. K. Trustee, E. Minster; S. K. Representative, Dr. W. T. Potts.

—Mr. Ellwood P. Wright, flour and grain merchant, has relinquished the business in Morrisville and is closing out his stock.

HE WANTED TO GET MARRIED.

Jesse Woodington, a seventeen-year-old lad, living at Bristol, was arrested by Detective Crawford on Tuesday, on the charge of larceny. It appears that Jesse fell in love with a girl two years younger than himself and betrayed her under promise of marriage. He wanted to make good his promise, but was prevented by poverty; so, one day last week, he confiscated a lot of clothing belonging to George H. Lechler, of 2630 North Third street, where he was boarding, and also took Mrs. Lechler's wedding ring, which he concluded would come in useful to his expected bride.

Thus provided for, the youthful couple eloped. Where they went is a mystery to all but themselves, but the twain returned yesterday disconsolate, and their hopes were blasted by the retirement of the young man to a cell for having stolen his wedding outfit. He had a hearing yesterday morning at the Central Station.—*Phila. Press.*

—Washington Hall, Bristol, all this week and next, is the centre of attraction for those who love pure fun as well as those who are fond of the sublime and beautiful. Dr. Harding and company are giving a course of lectures on "The Science of Life," "Travels through the Old World," and many other very interesting subjects which are illustrated by the chromo-optican—bioramic instrument; during the evening lectures, Dr. Brewster introduces a number of wonderful ventriloquial figures and makes them talk, laugh, cry and sing as naturally as living beings. For all this the charge is nothing, but make their money from the sale of their Indian remedies. Dr. Harding has a fine system of doing business and we can recommend everybody to attend these lectutres every night they are with us and to say the least all will be pleased and instructed free of charge.

THE DANGER OF PAINTING CHINA.

"Every time I look at this china," said one of the physicians who visited the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital Fair, "I think of how the girls have suffered. Lavender oil and turpentine are used in working on china. Everybody knows what turpentine is, and the odor of lavender oil is a combination of all that is vile. The fumes of these liquids in a close room amount to a poison that few girls can withstand. I know of a dozen young ladies who have almost become physical wrecks through the china craze, have lost their beauty and animation, and I will be glad when two daubs of paint on a tea cup will no longer be thought charming."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—*The American Grocer and Dry Goods Chronicle* of New York city, which is in the habit of investigating every reported case of poisoning from the use of canned food, affirms that it has yet to learn of a single death from that cause. On December 13th George W. Day, a merchant of South Norwalk, Connecticut, died suddenly. It was reported that a dish of canned peas, which had been prepared for his dinner, caused his death. A subsequent investigation caused it to appear probable that Mr. Day had not tasted the peas; but whether that be so or not Dr. Burke, of South Norwalk, and Coroner Holt, of Bridgeport, determined that he died of heart disease and that an inquest was unnecessary.

—Sabbath school entertainments were held at the different churches of Morrisville last week, and were well attended. Churches were more or less elaborately trimmed; short addresses were made to the children, presents were interchanged, and a feast of good things generally enjoyed. Superintendent Samuel Roberts, of the Presbyterian school was remembered with a gold mounted cane with ivory handle, and the pastor of the church with a new silk hat.

—Twenty-five newspapers were started in Dakota during last October. The reason for this extraordinary outburst of journalistic enterprise was an act of Congress which requires settlers pre-empting Government land to publish the declaration of their intentions, in order to acquire a title from the Government, for a period of six weeks in some newspaper of general circulation. This extensive advertising is sufficient to furnish sustenance to a much larger number of journals than existed formerly, but it is rather costly to the settlers.

—In the cathedral at Granada, in Spain, is the splendid marble monument and tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella, who encouraged Columbus in his efforts to discover the New World. The form of the king and queen are represented as lying side by side on a bed. It is noticeable that the head of Isabella lies deep in the pillow, while that of Ferdinand hardly makes an impression. The tale goes that the sculptor said that as Isabella had all the brains her head must necessarily be heavier than Ferdinand's, and make a greater impression.

—John South, flagman at one of the street crossings in Morrisville, was struck by a train just starting for a side track and injured severely, though not fatally. He was flagging an express passing, was watching some children crossing the track, and in his efforts to secure their safety slipped on the icy road.

—The Court of Pardons at Trenton New Jersey, refused by a unanimous vote to commute the sentence of James Graves of Newark, who murdered Eddie Soden, the boy lamplighter, two years ago.

☞Dr. Harding's course of lectures was chaste, artistic, and intellectual, and the large audiences were enraptured. I commend them to all church people and the general public as being elevating and instructive as well as entertaining. Rev. J. W. DOUGHERTY, Plane street Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J.

—The wine cup is the father of sin; and the whiskey jug is the step farther.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—Illicit distilling in South Carolina is called "blockading."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

From experiments upon dogs, Lewaschew and Klikowitch have concluded that the effect of ordinary natural mineral waters is to increase the quantity of bile and to make it more fluid and watery. This increased flow is beneficial in freeing the gall-bladder from stagnant bile. The action of artificial solutions of alkaline salts, as well as of hot water, was found to be similar to that of the natural mineral waters.

A novel and interesting application of electricity has been introduced at the Court Opera at Vienna. The effect of swarms of fireflies flitting about a tropical forest is produced in a strikingly realistic manner by the plan of suspending tiny incandescent lamps by fine swinging wires, the flashes of the artificial fireflies being caused by rapidly switching the current on and off.

In an attempt to trace invention to its origin in the mind of primitive man, Col. F. A. Jeeley, of the U. S. patent office, remarks: "Obviously, archæology can find no trace of a remoter age than that of stone; but I mistrust that the thoughtful anthropologist will accept the evidence of earlier ages, one of which, taking one of its perishable materials as the type of all, we may call the age of wood. Still farther back must lie an age, as indefinite in duration as any, when man existed in his rudest condition, without arts of any kind, except such as he employed in common with lower animals, and this is the true primitive period."

Two of the known comets of short period arrive at perihelion in 1884—D'Arrest's on January 13, and Brorsen's about September. For several months astronomers have been unsuccessfully watching for the former, and it is probable that it may pass unseen at this return.

Among the scientific results of his Greenland expedition Baron Nordenskjold mentions the discovery that, contrary to the general belief, the west coast of Greenland is washed by cold water, while a greatly heated current coming from the south runs along the east coast at a short distance only from the shore. This current must exercise a great influence on the climate of the east coast, which may be more moist, but, in the Baron's opinion, not colder than that of the west coast.

In a preliminary paper read before a recent meeting of the London Pathological Society, Mr. Sutton and Dr. Heneage Gibbes described an investigation now being made by them into the tuberculosis of birds. They find that the disease is very prevalent among birds, and that it sometimes becomes epidemic. The effects do not exactly correspond to those produced in man by consumption, but the parasite present in both cases seems to be the same. The disease virus appears to be introduced with the food, and the birds most liable to be affected are common fowl, peacock, grouse, and other grain-eaters.

A remarkable feature of the two satelliter of Mars, which were discovered about six years ago by Prof. Asaph Hall, is the proximity of the inner one to the planet, its distance from the centre to the latter body being about 6,000 miles, and from the surface less than 4,000. "If," says Prof. Newcomb, "there are any astronomers on Mars with telescopes and eyes like ours, they can readily find out whether this satellite is inhabited, the distance being less than one-sixth that of the moon from us."

At certain seasons a kind of fish eaten in Bombay is liable to contain very small worms, to which the natives often ascribe cases of cholera, and several cases of the disease among Europeans have followed a fish supper.

The work of the municipal laboratory at Paris in testing food substances results in some interesting disclosures. It has lately revealed the fact that spurious fruit flavors are extensively made and sold in that city, the flavors of the strawberry, pine apple, melon, apple, pear, cherry, plum, apricot and peach being successfully imitated by artificial chemical compounds. A so-called gooseberry jelly was examined, and proved to have been made from seaweed.

Mr. R. W. Jenkins, of Ceylon, reports that in the mountain districts of that island the volcanic explosions of Krakatoa were distinctly heard, although 2000 miles distant. The sounds resembled those of heavy cannon at a distance of a few miles, or of dynamite rock-blasting a mile or so away. Prof. R. A. Proctor supposes that the sound-waves were conveyed through the earth's crust and not through the air.

A kind of timber found buried in yellow clay in China, near the border of Thibet, is stated by Mr. E. Colborne Baber, of the British legation at Pekin, to be held in high esteem as a material for coffins, on account of the resistance it offers to decay and insect ravages. A single coffin made from its planks is valued at an equivalent of 300 pounds sterling. Unfortunately Mr. Baber has been unable to give any information concerning the botanical character of the subterranean wood.

It seems that the injurious effects sometimes resulting from the use of canned foods are not always due to the presence of lead in the cans. At a late inquest near London medical evidence was given to the effect that death had been caused by eating salmon which had been poisoned through decomposition by nitrate of tin formed by the action of the preserved fish on the tin of the can containing it.

Mr. T. R. C. E. Peek states that there are important differences in the composition of the hot springs of Iceland and of New Zealand. The hot mud wells of Iceland contain so much copper that several companies have been formed to work them commercially: while the New Zealand mud springs are so full of infusoria that in times of famine the natives sustain life on a diet consisting chiefly of mud.

A bureau of commercial science has been instituted in France. Its purpose is to bring together information bearing on commerce, foreign industries, etc.

—Tampa, Fla., is trying to organize a fire company.

—Twenty-two men were killed and eleven badly wounded by a collision yesterday on the Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, two miles from Toronto. The conductor of one of the wrecked trains was arrested. He is charged with being responsible for the disaster through neglect of orders.

—John C. Marsh, his wife, Reese Blair and James Boylan were poisoned by eating eggs at Beaver Dam, Union county, North Carolina on Sunday morning. Marsh is dead, but the others are convalescing. It is supposed the eggs were poisoned for the purpose of killing rats and were put on the table by mistake.

—The Kentucky *Times* tells that a lady who entered a Bowling Green store shopping found the proprietor fast asleep at the store, and so sound was his slumber that after numerous futile efforts to arouse him she became frightened, and called for help, thinking he was dead.

—William White, a black bootblack at a Louisville hotel, blackened 13 pair of boots Sunday, and in one of them found three $20 greenbacks, which none of the boot owners recognized as their property, and he was obliged to keep it.

—The Free Trade Speaker attempts to appease the wrath of Pennsylvania by giving her an unusual number of members on the important committees. Such tactics will not, however, make Pennsylvania swerve from the tall column of Republican States next year.

—Owing to neglect on part of Government employees to display the proper signal lights on a lock-wall, the steamer J. N. Burton was wrecked early yesterday morning in the Ohio river, below Pittsburg, and four of the crew lost.

—The alleged assilants of Miss Emma Bond, the Taylorsville (Ill) schoolmistress, were yesterday acquitted by a jury at Hillsboro. A movement to start a subscription for Miss Bond is on foot at Palmyra, Wis.

—A tremendous thunder storm passed over New Haven, Connecticut, at half-past five o'clock last Thursday afternoon. The lightning was frequent and vivid, and the thunder loud, while the rain fell in torrents.

—A New York alderman, presiding at a session last week, declared that "robbing Peter to pay Paul," was "slang," and that he would "sit down on anybody who used slang" in contempt of the dignity of the board of aldermen.

—The shipbuilding industry in Maine has proved more satisfactory this year than was expected. Last year there was an unusual number of tons built, and this year the total comes within 376 tons of the total for 1882.

—By decree, to take effect January 20th, 1884, the French have prohibited importation of American salted meats and now commercial circles fear that Congress will make reprisals in some way on French wines.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office Wednesday evening, January 2d.—A. A. Heldleman, Mrs. Catherine E. Brown, Mary Campbell, Maggie P. Dugan, Bridget Dugan, Alex Deitzel, Fanny Dugan, Edward Hoogkinson, Elmer Morgan, Samuel L. Rodon, Mrs. Maggie McGarrev, Mary McCauley, R. F. Stockton, Willie Wilkinson.

☞The President of Rutger's college, Dr. S. D. Burchard, says that Dr. Harding's illustrated lectures are "artistic, impressive and every one of them well worth hearing."

—The *Public Ledger* says: "It can be said without qualification that the street crossings in Philadelphia are in worse condition, at this time, than they have been since cleaning them from snow and ice has been a part of street cleaning contracts."

—Post-offices were established in the State of Pennsylvania last week at Balltown, in Forrest county, and Rush Valley, in Bucks county.

☞D. R. Gardner, Esq., of the American Institute, N. Y., says Dr. Harding's lectures are still turning people away every night.—*Washington (D. C.) Critic.*

—The Trinity Church property in New York is valued at $64,000,000, and a family named Edwards of West Virginia are taking steps to secure their share as heirs.

☞USE ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Consumption. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Florida oranges, bananas, grapes lemons, apples, figs, dates, rasins, cocoanuts, English walnuts, cream nuts, filberts, Pecan nuts, paper-shelled almonds, shellbarks, walnuts, peanuts. Mixtures, 20, 25 and 50 cents per pound, at Jackson's, Mill Street, Bristol.

☞"I DON'T FEEL WELL?" The stomach is out of order; neglected, this means chronic dyspepsia. You should take Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets and avoid this terrible disease. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Don't fail to attend the free lecture course at Washington Hall every night this week and next. It will pay you a big interest on your spare time.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

—The export of diamonds from the Cape between August 1st and November 30th, inclusive, amounted in value to less than $5,000.

☞LADIES SHOULD REMEMBER, a beautiful complexion results from using Acker's Blood Elixir Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street Bristol, Pa.

☞Cash paid for rags, old books and old metals. Leave your orders at the crockery store, corner of Wood and Penn streets, or drop a postal in the post office and they will be called for.

☞CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and even Asthma immediately relieved by Acker's English Remedy. Sold under guarantee by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Dr. Harding's course of lectures was a delight to all and it gives me pleasure to speak of their excellence.

Rev. B. F. REEVE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—A despatch from Rome states that the Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several Cardinals will be created and the vacant sees in America will be filled. It is rumored that another American Cardinal will be appointed at the close of the forthcoming council in the United States. It is probable that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be selected for the honor.

☞WHAT WILL STOP MY COUGHING AT NIGHT? Guarantee Acker's English Remedy will. Price 20c., 50c. and $1. Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The choicest meat that has been seen in Bristol for some time is now at Edward S. Stackhouse's meat market on Mill street near the corner of Cedar. He has tender and juicy steaks, fine roasts, and keeps also a fine stock of Bucks county poultry for his customers.

☞NO LONGER A QUESTION of opinion, we guarantee every box of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. Price 25c. and 50c. Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞YOU'RE ANOTHER.—How often we hear these words spoken, sometimes in fun and frequently in anger. But often as these words come to our ears there is a phrase that is more frequently heard. It is "Go to Cornell's Dorrance Street Meat Store for the best meats at reasonable prices."

☞A THOROUGH COURSE of Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all taint from the blood. It cures Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils and Pimples. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Holiday goods at the New York Notion Store. S. D. Louderbough, 80 Mill street. Christmas presents suitable to all, in great variety, direct from New York.

☞AN OLD NURSE SAYS: Acker's English Remedy is best for coughs, croup, diptheria, or bronchitis. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Don't forget to look over our stock of fine fruits and confectionery; all fresh and new, and selling at city prices Jackson's Fruit Store, 27 Mill Street.

—A giantess named Ann Dunn died in London a few days ago, aged 39. She weighed nearly 500 pounds, was nearly 9 feet high, and measured round the shoulders over 3 feet.

—O. J. Smith, aged sixteen, and Amanda Klaze, thirteen years old, both living in Allentown, ran away from their respective homes and were married.

—A Japanese student has been selected for the important position of assistant to the Professor of Anatomy at Berlin University.

—Guiteau's skeleton, which is hidden in a private room of the Army Medical Museum, has been polished and bleached until it looks like an ivory figure.

—The farm of the late Van Hart, near Morrisville, was sold at public sale last week to Mr. John Brooks for $84.50 per acre.

—The wife of General Rosecrans died at Washington a week ago yesterday.

—A colored barber in Burlington is named White.

—Malaria is cured in Africa by strong coffee.

—Theodore Tilton is engaged in literary work in Paris.

MARRIED.

WESSAW—APPLETON.—January 1, 1884, at the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Bristol, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. Henry Wessaw, of Bristol township, to Miss Mary E. Appleton, of Bristol borough.

HANSELL—MABEY.—At his residence Morrisville, December 24, 1883, by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, Mr. William P. Hansell, of Trenton, N. J., to Miss Henrietta C. Mabey, of Morrisville.

ALLEN—HEALEY.—At his residence Morrisville December 24, 1883, by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, Mr. Caspar Allen, of Chambersburg, N. J., to Miss Lizzie Healey, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

WARDEN.—At Bloomsdale, Bristol, December 28, William Warden, Jr., son of William and Martha Warden, in the 39th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CHARLES DOUGLASS, deceased late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to THOMAS B. DOUGLASS, Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held in the office of the company at the Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., on TUESDAY, JANUARY FIFTEENTH, at 3½ o'clock, for the election of officers, and such other business as may come before it.

CHARLES E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa.

Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure *immediate attention.* Out of office on Second-day.

FOR RENT.

A ten-roomed house, store and summer kitchen, corner of Pond and Lafayette streets, Bristol. Gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., in house. Apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Mill street. GEORGE S. STONE.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., December 5, 1883.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1884, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 P. M.

CHAS. E. SCOTT, Cashier.

HOUSE TO LET

On WASHINGTON STREET.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine

THE OXFORD MARKET,

CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS., and consider if it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

Apples. Apples.

Having purchased direct from the grower, in central New York State,

A LARGE LOT OF APPLES,

I am prepared to supply by the barrel, basket or half-peck, all who are in want of this staple but delicious fruit, at 20, 25, 30, and 35 cents per half-peck. Greeningsand Seek-No-Furthers, $4 50 per barrel; Baldwin's, $5 00 per barrel; King's, $5.50 per barrel.

EDWARD H. FOSTER,

Dorrance Street.

Apples. Apples.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 106 ACRES, belonging to the estate of the late S. Dana, deceased, situate in Falls township, within one mile of the Trenton bridge, and fifteen minutes walk of Morrisville Station, on the Trenton and Bristol turnpike, and lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania R. R., and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Good land, no better in the county for farming purposes.

The improvements are a large stone house in good repair, two rooms and large hall on first floor, three rooms on second floor, and large garret, and another building attached having a large kitchen on first floor, and an outside shed, three rooms on second floor, garret, porch along the front of the house; a large barn, stable high stone, frame part boarded with plowed and grooved boards; barn in good condition; never-failing water, wood shed, lately put up; stone wagon house, new pig pen, corn-crib. All out buildings in good condition.

This farm on account of its central location, and its unexcelled railroad and canal facilities, is a most desirable site for manufacturing purposes of any kind.

For terms and particulars, apply to

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Agent for Heirs of S. Dana,
44 Mill street, Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

AT

M. A. ABBOTT & CO.'S, 58 Mill Street, Bristol.

Object of the sale: to make certain important changes in our business, with a view of further extending and improving it. Goods to the extent in value of $10,000, this amount is now here and ready in our store for examination and to be sold to the people of Bucks county. While with three months of Winter weather still before us we could readily dispose of our immense stock at moderate prices, which have prevailed all along, but we have determined to inaugurate a short and decisive sale.

Heavy Sheeting, been selling at 12½c. per yard, now 11¼; Lancaster Sheeting, 10-4, been selling at 25c., now 23; Gold Medal Bleached, 5-4, been selling at 16c., now 15c.; Wamsutta Muslin, been selling at 11½c. per yard, a fine line of Bleached and Unbleached at 8 and 10c.; Medicated Red Flannel, been selling at 40c., now 38; one been selling at 25c., now 24; D. R. P. Gray Flannel, been selling at 25c., now 23c.; all Canton Flannels down 1c. yard: a heavy Shawl, been selling at $1.25, now $1; White Blankets, been selling at $3.50, now $3 pair; one at $2.50, now $2.25; Gray Blankets, been selling at $1.25, now $1.00; one at $1.00, now 80c. pair; Horse Blankets, been selling at $1.50, now $1.25; one at $1.45, now $1.00; one at $1.20, now 80c.: 100 dozen Ladies Merino Vests, been selling at 50c., now 40c.; 100 dozen gents Merino Undershirts, been selling at 50c., now 40c.; about 200 dozen mens' and boys' Blue and Gray Flannel and fine White Shirts at 20 per cent. below regular prices; Bed Quilts, been selling at $1.25, now $1.00; ladies and gents Kid and Dog Skin Gloves, at 20 per cent. discount. We have a few patterns of Oil Cloth we will sell at cost to close them out. We have about 100 ladies Felt Skirts, been selling at $1.35, now $1.23; 100 pairs men's best Dull Rubber Boots at $3.30, other stores charge $3.50 and $3.75 for the same; boy's at $2.50 a pair; children's best Rubber Shoes, 35c., misses, 37c., women's 46c. a pair. Now is your chance as they will soon be gone. Men's Congress Gaiters, $1.25. All of our heavy Boots and Shoes will be sold 10 per cent. lower than we have been selling. A heavy Boot, been selling at $2.25, now $2.00; one double soled $2.75, now $2.60, a heavy Kid Shoe, $1.90, now $1.75; boys' heavy grained Shoes, $1.50, now $1.40; a ladies Pebble Shoe, $1.25; a good Shoe for $1.00: Children's Shoes, 50c. to $1.00; Wool Ingrain Carpet, been selling at 43c. per yard—we have had a large lot manufactured for us and are now going to sell it at 39c. per yard; Rag Carpet, 23c. per yard.

GROCERIES.

GRANULATED SUGAR 8½c. You all know that coffees have advanced in price, but we keep it at the old prices. Old Government Java, 30 cents; Laguayra, 23 cents; Maricaibo, 23 cents; Rio, 16 and 20 cents; our Tea at 50 cents cannot be beaten; new Leyhorn Citron, 23 cents per pound; Raisons, 11 cents; Cranberries, 13 cents per quart; Corn Starch, 8½ cents; Heckers' Buckwheat, 20 cents; a Fine Family Flour, 72 cents per quarter; Matches, 8 cents per dozen boxes; the best brands of Tomatoes, 11 cents per can; Corn, 10 cents; I. X. L. Hams, 16 cents per pound; Chipped Dried Beef, 26 cents per pound; Lard, 12 cents per pound; Rising Sun Stove Polish, 6 cents; Salt, 4 cents per bag; Head Light Oil, 17 cents per gallon; New Orleans Molasses, 75 cents per gallon; Syrup, 55 cents per gallon; Rice, 8 cents; Tobacco, 9 cents per plug; Cattle Powder, 15 cents paper; Gun Powder, 35 cents per pound; Shot, 9 cents pound; Caps, 8 cents per box.

Quick sales and small profits is our motto. We invite you all to walk through our store and examine our goods and prices.

58 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

H. A. BRADFIELD,

28 Radcliffe Street, Bristol,

Has for the Holidays a well selected stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS A SPECIALTY.

Just Received, a fine line of

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

LEATHER GOODS. STATIONERY

BOOKS AND TOYS, OF ALL KINDS.

Special bargains in PHOTOGRAPH and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. Also good BOX PAPER at 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., $1.00, and up.

Christmas and New Year Cards.

A reduction by the dozen.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

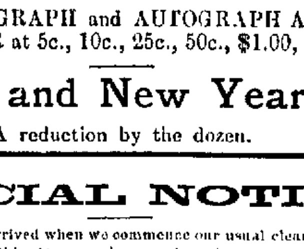
THE time of year has again arrived when we commence our usual clearing sale of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and this season goods were cheap to commence with, so that now they are (in many instances) lower than for many years. Those who yet need DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, in their variety; TICKINGS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS Also, UNDERWEAR for men, women and children, in great variety; HOSIERY, GLOVES, HDK'S, &c., &c., in fact anything needed for a personal or house furnishing outfit in the Dry Goods and Staple Notion line is now ready, as the last reduction for the season. When next in the city call and see

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 and 519 North Second St., above Noble,

Philadelphia.

IVINS & BRO.



White Ash Suits $25 to $37. Cottage Suits, $16 to $25. Walnut Suits, $25. Walnut Suits, Marble Tops $35 to $200, according to quality, and low prices guaranteed.

Lounges, $3.50 to $7. Lounges, Walnut, $7 to $25. Extension Tables, $5 to $20. Bedsteads, $2.50 to $10. Every grade of goods.

No. 66 N. Second Street, BELOW ARCH, Philadelphia.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered.

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city; first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



GEO. S. STONE,

NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBING,

Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.



Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.

CHAS. W. PEIRCE,

Cor. Washington and Canal Sts.,

(SECOND WARD,

Sells the Best Quality of

UPPER LEHIGH

COAL.

EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT AND PEA.

OAK WOOD, Dry and Nicely Split for kindling.

☞Extra care in delivery of coal.

TRY THE AMBER SOAP.

The best and cheapest for family use Sold by the principal stores of the town, or by the box at the factory.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,

Stock Broker,

No. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c.

FOR SALE A good work horse, also a six horse engine and boiler. Apply to JOSEPH S. PEIRCE.

LUCCA CREAM SALAD OIL.

SAID TO BE THE BEST BRAND IN THE MARKET, AND VERY LARGELY SOLD.

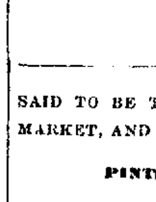
PINTS, FIFTY CENTS.

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE,

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

HENRY MITCHELL,



MARBLE

and

Brown Stone

CUTTER,

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

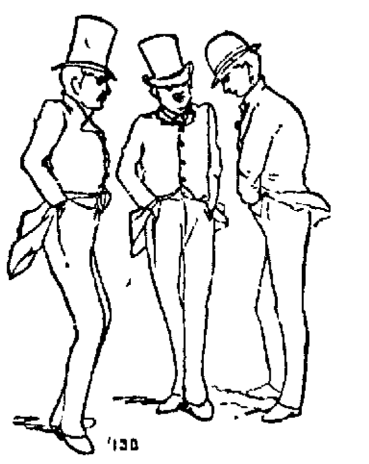
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES AND STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

Art School.

MARY H. IREDELL & SUE S. IREDELL, opened a Studio in connection with Miss Merrian's School, and for private pupils, at their residence on Radcliffe street. Instruction given in object Drawing; China, Oil and Water Color Painting; Still Life; Drawing on Wood; Landscape and Flowers from Nature.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Don't go shivering through this cold weather for the want of a good, warm Overcoat, it will not pay.

We have them in all grades, from the plainest—low in price—to the finest.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

An Ordinance

TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Jefferson avenue as now laid out and opened, shall be and the same is hereby extended, further laid out and opened as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly extremity of the said Jefferson avenue as now laid out and opened, and in the southeasterly side of land of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, thence extending by the same course as the said Jefferson avenue is now laid out and opened north 27¾° west and 75 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said land of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company 60 feet more or less to land of Joshua Peirce; thence through said Peirce's land by the same course and same width 402 feet more or less to the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence by the same course and 50 feet in perpendicular width, crossing said Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal 61 14-100ths feet to land of Richard Corson; thence through said Corson's land by the same course and last mentioned width 34 98-100ths feet to land of John B. Myers, thence through said Myers' land by the same course and width 65 2-100ths feet to a point 100 feet distant from the aforesaid canal; thence still through said Myers' land north 11¾° west and still the same width 677 82-100ths feet to land of David M. Hess, thence through said land of said Hess, by the said last mentioned course and still the same width 526 2-100ths feet of land of Augustus M. Knight and Phebe T., his wife; thence through said Knight's land, by the same course and still the same width 160 38-100ths feet to land of the Clark Insulated Electric Wire Company, limited, thence through said land of said company by the same course and still the same width 781 44-100ths feet to the side of Beaver street. And the said extension of said Jefferson avenue shall be at all times hereafter a public highway and subject to the same regulations as other streets in said borough.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber 1883.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest:—JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk.

An Ordinance

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN TO BUILD A BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL AT THE PLACE WHERE THE EXTENSION OF JEFFERSON AVENUE CROSSES THE SAME, AND TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF MAKING THE SAID EXTENSION OF JEFFERSON AVENUE.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Burgess is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the corporation, any sum or sums of money not exceeding one thousand, five hundred dollars, to provide for the cost of building a bridge over the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, at the place where the extension of Jefferson avenue crosses the same, and to pay the expenses of making the said extension of Jefferson avenue; for which interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, shall be paid yearly at the office of the Borough Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of two years from the date of the same, and certificates therefor, signed by the Burgess and the Treasurer, and with the seal of the corporation attached, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require.

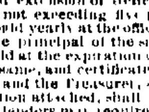
Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of November, A.D. 1883.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest:—JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk.

NEWPORTVILLE

MILLS!



I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,

Newportville

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,

The Veteran Tobacconist,

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE

FROM 60 TO 57 MILL STREET,

where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market.

"Butler's Gilt Edge" a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended

"North Star" and "Magnolia." Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock.

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Rapee Snuff; Clay, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Rember the place.

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

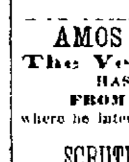
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Pioneer Drug Store!

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Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale.

L. A. HOGUET,

Druggist and Chemist.

School for Boys.

MR. H. H. POUNDS, A. B.,

A graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., will open a School for Boys on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, in the school building on Radcliffe street near Jefferson avenue.

The school will prepare for college or business.

The school year will be divided into two terms, and the charge for tuition will be $30 per term.

Other information will be given by Messrs. Burnet Landreth, Joshua Peirce, R. H. Morris, Charles Sturdevant, or the Rev. Dr. Knox.

A. Weir Gilkeson, Attorney-at-Law, Bristol, Pa.

Money Invested and Loans Procured. | Insurance.
Collections Made. | Patents Obtained.
Surveying | Property rented and sold.

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Ladies' Tailor made Coats.

A Specialty: Stamping for Embroidery.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

For Sale Cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT, corner Wood and Mulberry streets. Lot 58 by 117 feet. Apply JOHN C. STUCKERT.

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A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate Which Overtook the "City of Boston"—Captain Murray's Ideas and Experiences.

A few years ago, the *City of Boston* sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign shore

She never entered port.

The mystery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase, and the Atlantic voyager, when the fierce winds howl around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name and mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are alluded to

Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Captain George Siddons Murray, on board the *Alaska*, of the Guion line Captain Murray is a man of stalwart build, well-knit frame and cheery, genial disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having been in the trans Atlantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well spread table, the mystery of the *City of Boston* was alluded to.

"Yes," remarked the Captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was chief officer of the *City of Antwerp*. On the day we sighted the *City of Boston* a furious southeast hurricane set in. Both vessels labored hard. The seas seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was lashed for a night of unusual fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of icebergs The *City of Boston*, however, undoubtedly went to the north Her boats, life-preserver and rafts were all securely lashed, and when she went down, everything went with her, never to re-appear until the sea gives up its dead"

"What, in your opinion, Captain, was the cause of the loss of the *City of Boston*?"

"The *City of Limerick*, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, found the sea full of floating ice, and I have no doubt the *City of Boston* collided with the ice, and sunk immediately."

Captain Murray has been in command of the *Alaska* ever since she was put in commission and feels justly proud of his noble ship. She carries thousands of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Guion line Remarking upon the bronzed and healthy appearance of the captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial.

"No! But a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with myself At certain times I was so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I could scarcely straighten up I did not know what the trouble was, and though I performed all my duties regularly and satisfactorily, yet I felt that I might some day be overtaken with some serious prostrating disorders. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arms and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccountably uneasy and the day following chilly and despondent This continued until last December, when I was prostrated soon after leaving Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helpless, pitiful sufferer In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, wrote me a letter urging me to try a new course of treatment. I gladly accepted his counsel, and for the last seven months have given thorough and business like attention to the recovery of my natural health and to-day, I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you that the lame back, the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism which have so long pursued me have entirely disappeared through the blood purifying influence of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed to me it seems that it has worked wonders and I therefore most cordially commend it."

"And you have no trouble now in exposing yourself to the winds of the Atlantic?"

"Not the least. I am as sound as a bullet and I feel specially thankful over the fact, because I believe rheumatic and kidney disease is in the blood of my family I was dreadfully shocked on my last arrival in Liverpool to learn that my brother, who is a wealthy China tea merchant, had suddenly died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and consider myself extremely fortunate in having taken my trouble in time and before any more serious effects were possible."

The conversation drifted to other topics, and as the writer watched the face before him, so strong in all its outlines and yet so genial, and thought of the innumerable exposures and hardships to which its owner had been exposed, he instinctively wished all who are suffering from the terrible rheumatic troubles now so common might know of Captain Murray's experience and the means by which he had been restored. Pain is a common thing in this world, but far too many endure it when they might just as well avoid it It is a false philosophy which teaches us to endure when we can just as readily avoid. So thought the hearty captain of the *Alaska*, so thinks the writer, and so should all others think who desire happiness and a long life.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES, 1884.

The TIMES will enter upon the new year stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history—more widely read and quoted, more heartily commended, and more fiercely criticised, with a more complete organization, and an abler staff of contributors—and with the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the past.

The TIMES has no party to follow, no candidates to advance, but will meet every issue, as it has ever done, with consistent devotion to the right, to honest government, and the public welfare. And while maintaining its position as the leading journal of Philadelphia, it will aim to be continually in the advance in all that can add value to a newspaper.

The value of a newspaper is not in its size or display, but in the intelligence and care, the conciseness and freshness with which it is edited. The TIMES spends lavishly for news from all parts of the world, but all its dispatches are carefully edited and condensed, in order to give the complete news of the day in the most concise and attractive shape, and with it a large variety of entertaining and instructive reading. The best writers at home and abroad are employed to enrich its columns, and to make it a journal adapted both to the busy man and to the leisure of the home circle, a welcome visitor to intelligent and honest citizens of every political, religious and social taste.

The WEEKLY TIMES is altogether different from the weekly newspapers of twenty years ago. The day of those papers is gone by. The telegraph and better local newspapers everywhere, especially in the thriving centres of rural population, have made the old weekly metropolitan newspaper unsatisfying. Those that cling to their ancient usages have lost their hold on our forward-moving people; they are but shadows of their former greatness, and they have but a shadow of their former power. Those papers have had their usefulness, but it is gone, and, with it, they are going, too. It was not the fault of the papers it was the improvement of the country that brought about the change. Men and women, wherever they live, now require fresher news, and they require more than news.

The WEEKLY TIMES gathers off the types of every passing week whatever has lasting interest to people at large, and sets it before them in such generosity of paper and print as would have astonished us all twenty years ago.

DAILY—Twelve cents a week, fifty cents a month, $6 a year, two cents a copy.

SUNDAY—Four cents a copy, $2 a year.

WEEKLY—One copy, $2 a year five copies, $8 a year, ten copies, $15 a year, twenty copies, $25 a year, with one copy free to the getter-up of every club.

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

Relief from Gravel.

Williamsport, Pa., July 20, 1881

H. H. Warner & Co · *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has given me permanent relief from gravel

W. E. HAWLEY.

Men long for a time when they can lie back in repose and feel that their every wish is gratified and that there is nothing they want Alas for such longing! But should that longed for time ever come, that would date the beginning of their unhappiness

☞"I am using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great results, had Heart Disease for 9 years, so bad could not lie down—John McGuff, Pike Station, O The Heart Regulator cure all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

WOLCOTT, N. Y

Rheumatic Syrup Co

Gents—I have been troubled for the past year with rheumatism, or cramp in my limbs, so at times I could scarcely get around. I consulted several physicians and was treated by them, but received no relief or benefit I commenced taking Rheumatic Syrup, and three bottles cured me entirely. I can most heartily recommend your Syrup, for it has cured quite a number that I am personally acquainted with HARLOW MERRILL,
Of the firm of Merrill & Booth.

An excess of Calcareous or limy matter in the blood and an insufficient supply of acid in the urine to hold these particles in solution is the direct cause of gravel, and the best known remedy to dissolve and expel these corrupt and poisonous particles from the system is Rheumatic Syrup.

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.

—THREE OF THEM,—
AND EVERY ONE A DAISY!

THREE OPPORTUNITIES to save money for use at Christmas time three chances to laugh your neighbor to scorn when next he brags of how cheaply he bought his clothing

These capital illustrations for your next sermon to your wife on the wickedness of extravagance and the comparative economy of dressing a man like they are

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A GENT'S SACK SUIT of dark mixed Cassimere lined throughout, cut and made in the very latest style for $8. You can get the same suit on Chestnut street for $15

NUMBER TWO

A GENT'S WINTER OVERCOAT, made of fur beaver lined with plaid cassimere, finished with velvet collar, cut in the most stylish pattern and warranted to satisfy the most fastidious buyer only $8. Try to match it elsewhere for $10 and you will fail

NUMBER THREE

A special lot of GENTS CASSIMERE PANTS regular $2.50 goods at $1.50 made in the very latest style of excellent material

These three bargains don't exhaust our list by any means but we give them as fair samples of what we are prepared to do. If you want Gloves Shirts Underwear Boots and Shoes Hosiery Scarfs Hats or Little Boys Suits we can supply you at prices which will astonish you. Just received a special bargain in men's heavy Boots splendid quality, only $2

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Weekly Press, - - - $1.00 a Year.
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The coming year will be notable Congress, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, will be busy President-making The great battle of Protection against Free Trade will agitate the Capitol and the country. The Presidential campaign will be the hardest fought and most exciting political struggle for a quarter of a century Europe in the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war

With such an outlook a live newspaper which prints all the news and tells the whole truth about it is more than ever a necessity Such a newspaper is THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS Telegraph wires in its own office place it in instantaneous communication with a corps of over five hundred news gatherers distributed all over the civilized world The special daily cable service which it shares with the New York *Herald* covers every phase of activity in European life No paper excels it in all the elements which go to make up a broad full, complete journal

Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden The HELPING HAND FOR WOMEN or Home Department, edited by Mrs Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D WEEKS on Wages of Working men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America Mr Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880 has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades unionism, arbitration, etc.

The WEEKLY PRESS is full of choice home reading, with puzzles and other matter for the little folks, stories and pastimes for adults and children, fashion notes, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a careful summary of domestic and foreign news, and an earnest discussion of the great questions of the day

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No 22 Opera, $10 20, former price, $12
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No 26 Opera, $13 60, former price, $16.

And other Heating Stoves at same rates in order to clean out the present stock.

THIS IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE A GOOD HEATER, AND SAVE MONEY.

REMEMBER EVERY STOVE IS WARRANTED.

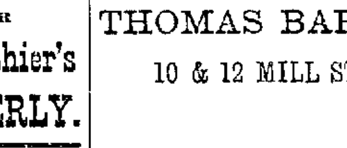
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Second As a literary journal it stands without a peer among the weekly press During the past year it has published articles and poems by more than three hundred of the most talented writers in this country and Europe.

Among them Amelia A Barr, Mary Clemmer, Rose Terry Cooke Kate Foote Dora Read Goodale Rev W L Gage, Grace Greenwood, Thomas H B D William D Howells, H H, Sidney Lanier Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Louise Chandler Moulton Joaquin Miller, E A Oakes Mrs S M B Piatt Josephine Pollard Richard Henry Stoddard Edmund Clarence Stedman Mrs Lamb Thompson J T Trowbridge Celia Thaxter John G Whittier, Wm C Ward and Prof Charles A Young

THE INDEPENDENT will, within the next few months publish stories by Wm D Howells author of Their Wedding Journey, "A Modern Instance," etc W E Norris, author of Matrimony, "No New Thing," etc, F Marion Crawford, author of Mr Isaacs" Dr Claudius" etc, J S of Dale, author of Guernsey," Edward Everett Hale, author of In His Name," etc, Julie Schayer, author of Tiger Lily, and Other Stories" Rebecca Harding Davis Sarah Orne Jewett, Fred D Story, Kate Upson Clarke, etc etc It is also negotiating with other distinguished story writers of England and America, whose names it does not as yet feel at liberty to make public

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1884—40th YEAR

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The following lists comprise the principal periodicals from which selections are made and the names of some of the leading writers who contribute to them

PERIODICALS	AUTHORS
Quarterly Review,	Rt Hon. W E Gladstone,
Brit Quarterly Review,	Alfred Tennyson,
Edinburgh Review,	Professor Huxley,
Westminster Review	Professor Tyndall,
Contemporary Review,	Richard A Proctor, B A
Fortnightly Review,	J Norman Lockyer F R S
The Nineteenth Century	Dr W B Carpenter,
Popular Science Review,	E B Tylor
Blackwood's Magazine,	Prof Max Muller,
Cornhill Magazine,	Professor Owen
Macmillan's Magazine,	Matthew Arnold,
Longman's Magazine,	E A Freeman D C L
New Quarterly Magazine,	James Anthony Froude,
Temple Bar,	Thomas Hughes
Belgravia,	William Black,
Good Words,	Mrs Oliphant,
London Society,	Miss Thackeray,
Saturday Review,	Cardinal Newman,
The Spectator,	Cardinal Manning,
The Academy,	Thomas Hardy,
The Athenæum,	W H Mallock,
Nature,	Emil Laboulaye,
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ADVANCE BULLETIN, 1884,

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, AND EVERYBODY.

Starting at the source of good things, we give here a list of some famous contributors whose stories and poems and articles are already in hand for the coming year

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs A D T Whitney, Mrs Dinah Mulock-Craik, Edward Everett Hale "H H," Susan Coolidge, Arthur Gilman, Lucy Larcom M E B, Mrs Catherwood, Rev Charles R Talbot, Mrs Lucy C Lillie, Margaret Sidney, George MacDonald Lady Dunboyne, Mrs Raymond Blathwayt (Aunt Maggie), Mrs Louisa T Craigin Mrs Lizzie W Champney Mary F Wilkins Mrs Kate Gannett Wells, Prof D A Sargent, Ernest Ingersoll, Marion Harland, Sarah Orne Jewett Mrs Clara Doty Bates, Elbridge S Brooks, M F W S (Mrs John Sherwood) Miss Amanda B Harris Sophie May Mrs Kate Upson Clarke, Margaret Eytinge Rose Kingsley Edwin D Mead, Mrs Susan Power, Mrs Jessie Benton Fremont, Mrs Sarah K Bolton, Philip Bourke Marston Celia Thaxter, Nora Perry, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs A M Diaz

ILLUSTRATED SERIAL STORIES FOR 1884.

I A BRAVE GIRL By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of "Gates Ajar," "Doctor Zay," "The Story of Avis," etc

II A DISTRICT MESSENGER BOY By James Otis

III PANSY BILLINGS By "H H"

IV PAMELA'S FORTUNE By Mrs Lucy C Lillie author of "Prudence," etc

V HIS THREE TRIALS A story for boys by Mrs Kate Gannett Wells

VI AN HISTORICAL SERIAL (To begin in December)

VII IN NO MAN'S LAND (A wonder-story for little folks) By Elbridge S Brooks

Among the purely pictorial attractions will be fine Frontispieces from the studio of L H Lungren whose A-Maying and Whitter Birds, in WIDE AWAKE attracted so much attention in 1882 W Parker Bodfish will contribute a picture-serial in fifty scenes and twenty four interludes entitled Through France in Sabots Miss Jessie McDermott has prepared a novel set of twelve full page pictures under the title, The Procession of the Zodiac Joseph Pennell has sent from Italy some twenty interesting and beautiful drawings of Child-Life in Venice, Henry Sandham has contributed another series, illustrative of A Winter Carnival in Canada and George Foster Barnes has just completed an alphabet of novel and artistic decorative initials

Many valuable contributions very pleasant reading for the curious are in hand, among them two articles about Famous Dwarfs and one about Famous Giants by Isabel Smithson illustrated by Edmund H Garrett, from authentic sources, The Troubadours by George Foster Barnes illustrated by the author, The Gypsies by Mrs Catherwood, giving much novel matter, the illustrations including drawings from life sketches made among the gypsy caves of Granada the past winter

Edward Everett Hale will make an interesting contribution to historical literature, through WIDE AWAKE in the form of several articles entitled The Story of Boston Common, giving complete its curious early history, describing famous events and scenes connected with its green shades and malls, and narrating many of the legends and traditions, quaint but authentic These articles will be fully illustrated

Mrs Clara Doty Bates, whose versifications in WIDE AWAKE of various nursery tales, Silverlocks and the Bears, Three Little Pigs Little Red Riding Hood etc, are received as the classic and standard form of these old favorites has now put in verse Twelve of Mother Goose Stories, making them most delicately novel and richly pictorial

Twelve of George MacDonald's lyrics are being set to music by popular foreign composers, among them Reinecke, Jadassohn Reeinbergea, Lachner, Jungmann, and Gowen These musical compositions have been secured for WIDE AWAKE by Louis C Elson, the musical editor lately in Europe on that commission, and they will undoubtedly form the most notable of contributions to music for young folks

In addition there have been secured a brilliant line of short stories, travels practical articles illustrated poems, etc, and when the attractions of the C Y F R U Reading Course with its seven series of pithy articles, are taken into account our readers young and old may feel assured of a year of rich entertainment

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The Century.

PROGRAMME FOR 1883—'84.

The programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine is it anything more interesting and popular than ever The new volume begins with November and, when possible subscriptions should begin with that issue The following are some of the features for the coming year

A New Novel by George W Cable, author of "Old Creole Days" etc entitled "Dr Sevier" a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War

"*Life in Thirteen Colonies*," by Edward Eggleston separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country

Three Stories by Henry James, of varying lengths to appear through the year

The New Astronomy, untechnical articles by Prof S P Langley, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars

A Novelette by H H Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," etc A vivid and sparkling story

The New Era in American Architecture a series of papers descriptive of the best work of American architects in Public Buildings, City and Country Houses etc To be profusely illustrated

A Novelette by Robert Grant, author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," etc, entitled "An Average Man,"—a story of New York

The Bread Winners one of the most remarkable novels of the day, to be completed in January

Christianity and Wealth, with other essays by the author of "The Christian League in Connecticut" etc, on the application of Christian morals to the present phases of modern life

Coasting About the Gulf of St Lawrence a series of entertaining articles profusely illustrated

Scenes from the Novelists Hawthorne, George Eliot and Cable, with authentic drawings

On the track of Ulysses, the record of a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war

Garfield in England, extracts from his private journal kept during a trip to Europe in 1867

The Silverado Squatters by Robert Louis Stevenson author of "New Arabian Nights"

There will be papers on outdoor England by John Burroughs and others a beautifully illustrated series on Dante a number of papers by the eminent French novelist, Alphonse Daudet articles on art and archæology by Charles Dudley Warner and others, illustrated papers on sport and adventure short stories by the leading writers, essays on timely subjects, etc., etc

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The following will be some of the leading contributors Louisa M Alcott, J T Trowbridge, Captain Mayne Reid Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen Maurice Thompson, Frank R Stockton, Charles Dudley Warner, Joaquin Miller, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D T. Whitney, Julian Hawthorne, Celia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, Lieut Frederick Schwatka, Rose Hawthorne, E S Brooks, George W. Cable Charles G Leland, Susan Fenimore Cooper, John G. Whittier, "H H," W. O. Stoddard, C P Cranch, and scores of other distinguished writers The best artists and engravers illustrate the magazine. It has been truly said that the reading of *St Nicholas* is "*A Liberal Education*" for the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to have it In no other book or periodical is instruction so happily blended with recreation and amusement.

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THE TRIBUNE sees in our country's Republican and believes that the restoration of the Democratic party to power after twenty four years exile, would be as disastrous as a revolution Every important material interest in the country dreads such a change in 1884 THE TRIBUNE confidently believes it can be prevented and to that end asks your aid

THE TRIBUNE is always on the side of morality, and order, reform and progress It warmly sympathizes with every practical effort to restrict the traffic in intoxicating liquors It always favors the cause of honest labor and in the interest of the American Workingman supports a Protective Tariff It has no interest for or against corporations to hinder its taking the just and fair view, best for all the people and the whole country It is the organ of no person or faction is under no control save that of its Editor, and knows no obligation save that to the public

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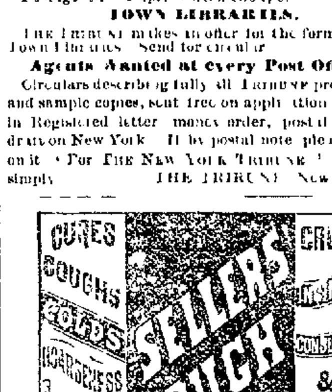
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